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History of the Barrys



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History of THE BARRYS

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AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE RECORDS OF THE FAMILY FROM THE
EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIME
WITH PEDIGREES

COMPILED BY LIEUT. COLONEL MICHAEL HENRY BARRY.
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED.

COMPLETED MAY SEVENTH, 1930.



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During the compilation of this history it has been the aim of the writer to record the origin of the Barry family, as shown by the various recognized works on genealogy; to trace the manifold branches of the family down through the succeeding generations to the present time; and finally to establish their connecting links where the available records are sufficiently clear to support such relationship.

The origin of the family prior to the date of the battle of Hastings in 1066 is not stated in any of the works of the reference accessible to the writer. Therefore, it is not known whether members of the family were among the followers of Rollo when he left Norway on his expedition, which finally terminated with his landing in France; or whether the family originated in France and, after the Norman conquest of the country, inter-married with the conquerors.

The records are very clear, however, according to Lodge, showing that the family, prior to the invasion of England by William the Conqueror in 1066, belonged to the Norman Nobility; that at least one member, William de Barri (modernized to Barry) was one of the Conqueror's principal officers at the battle of Hastings, and in subsequent engagements after the Conquest. His name appeared on the roll of Battle Abbey, which was erected on the site of the battle.

The records also show quite clearly that the descendants of William de Barry, who was an officer under William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, inter-married with the Welsh and the Irish Royal families, and with the Welsh and Irish Nobility; that one member of the family, Philip de Barry, received from his uncle Robert Fitz Stephen, about 1180, a grant of land (approximately one hundred thousand acres) in County Cork, Ireland, which was afterwards confirmed to him by King John, of England, in 1206.

Owing to a system of landed entail, prevailing in England, Wales and Ireland, it is quite easy to follow the heads of families of the landed gentry; but it is very difficult to learn what became of the junior members of the families down through the succeeding generations to the present time. This is especially true as the families multiplied in number and found it necessary to make homes for themselves and their own families. Very few records are available in the cases of individual members who emigrated to America and other countries, except in isolated instance.

Referring to the use of the prefix "Fitz" before the names in so many cases in the Irish branch of the family, it seems that the term was used to indicate that the boy was to be named after his father, i.e. the father's name being David, and it was intended to name the boy David, he would be called David Fitz David, etc.

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THE BARRY COAT OF ARMS

"Arms: Argent (silver), three bars; gemels (pairs) gules (red).

Crest: Out of a castle with two towers, argent (silver), a wolf's head sable (black).

Motto: "Boutez en avant".

"William de Barry, the grandson of William de Barry of Manorbier, acquired and enlarged his Irish possessions by valiant fighting. To him King John, on the 21st of February, 1206, confirmed three cantreds of land in County Cork. David de Barry, the son of William favored by King John, was granted on September 24th, 1234, a weekly market and a yearly fair at his Manor of Buttevant, County Cork. The Irish could not pronounce the Norman French motto and battle cry of the Barrys, "Boutez en avant", (Press Forward), the best they could do being "Buttevant", and Buttevant the little town remains to this day, on the main road between Cork and Dublin. Buttevant consists of a high street extending east from the railway station, well built for several blocks, with a few straggling houses to the north and south of this street. One block south of the middle of the town stands the Barry Manor House, a large stone building of three to four stories, with circular portions at the corners, castellated battlements, and a stone terrace."

(Page 79).

In A.D. 870, the first Duke of Normandy, and the founder of the line--the chieftain who originally invaded the country--was a wild and half-savage hero from the north, called Rollo the Dane. Norway was his native land. He was chieftain by birth there, and being of a wild and adventurous nature, he collected a band of followers, and committed with them so many priacies and robberies, that at length the King of Norway expelled him from the country.

Rollo seemed not to have considered this banishment as any great calamity, since, far from interrupting his career of piracy and plunder it only widened the field on which he was to pursue it. He accordingly increased the equipment and the force of his fleet, enlisted more followers, and set sail across the northern part of the German Ocean toward the British shores.

After landing on a group of gloomy islands off the northwest coast of Scotland, Rollo re-organized his command, added more men and equipment to his party, and having thus increased his strength, he formed a scheme of concentrating all of his forces that he could command, so as to form a grand expedition for the purpose of proceeding to the southward, and endeavor to find some pleasant country which they could seize upon, and make their own.

They finally moved southward, cruising along the coast of Scotland at first, and then of England. They made several fruitless attempts to land on the English shores, but were everywhere repulsed. Alfred the Great was then King of England, and he took efficient measures to prevent Rollo from effecting a landing on the shores of England.

Rollo then proceeded on toward the Straits of Dover, and a descent upon the coasts of Flanders, where he attacked Count Hainault, defeated him and took him prisoner, and compelled the Countess, his wife to raise and pay him (Rollo) an immense sum for the Count's ransom. Thus he replenished his treasury by an exploit which was considered in those times very great and glorious.

For some reason or other, Rollo did not attempt to take permanent possession of Hainault, but after receiving his ransom money, and replenishing his ammunition and stores, he sailed away with his fleet, and turning westward he passed through the Straits of Dover, and cruised along the coast of France until he arrived at the mouth of the River Seine, and after some embarrassment caused by difficulties of navigation, he finally disembarked his command in the face of very slight resistance from the natives.

In the meantime King Charles of France collected an army and met the invader, and a long and obstinate war followed, in which Rollo was almost uniformly victorious.

in the combats that took place. He drove the French King and his forces from port to port, and from field to field, until he was himself master of a large part of the North of France, which was afterwards known as Normandy.

From the time Rollo established himself in Normandy until A.D. 1066, there had been seven Dukes, names as follows: Rollo, William I, Richard I, Richard II, Richard III, Robert and William the Conqueror. Many additional people had arrived in Normandy from Norway and the country had prospered greatly. At the time of the invasion of England, William had one of the most powerful armies then in existence, made up of some of the best fighting men in the world, and there was at least one of the Barry family present in the command at the battle of Hastings which followed, and which placed William on the throne of England.

The name De Barry (de Barri) was on the roll of Battle Abbey, an abbey built on the site of the battle of Hastings by King William I, A.D. 1066-1067, and consecrated in 1094, in the presences of King William II. The roll of battle abbey contained a list of the chief officers of King William I, at the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066, and was kept in the treasury of Battle abbey at Hastings until its suppression about A.D. 1533.

William de Barri, or Barry, grandson of the Norman nobleman who came to England with William the Conqueror, married Angareth, daughter of Gerald de Winsor and Princess Nesta, and through it his wife occupied Manorbier Castle, at Manorbier, South Wales, which was built by Gerald de Windsor. Carew Castle, four miles from Manorbier Castle, was the marriage portion of Princess Nesta, and their third son William took the surname Carew (Welsh Caeran).

The Norman-Franc name De Barrie, now Anglicised Barry, should be distinguished from the English name Berry, the French-Canadian name Des Barres, and the Gaelic name O'Baire, Anglicised O'Barry, and O'Bearra, Anglicised Beary. In the "Annals of the Four Masters" the name de Barri is Gaelicised Barra, A Barra, Do Barra, and An Barra, Thomas Barry, Baile and Bharraig, Ball invarrig, i.e. Barry's town.

Walter Fitz-Other, son of Other of Otherus, at the time of the general survey of England by William the Conqueror, was Castellan of Windsor, Warden of the Forests of Berkshire, and possessed several lordships in the Counties of Middlesex, Hampshire and Buckinghamshire which Dominus Otherus, Lord Other, held in the time of Edward the Confessor, William, eldest son of Walter, took the surname of Windsor, from his father's office, and was ancestor to the Lords of Windsor, who have since been created Earls of Plymouth. Gerald, the brother of William, was surnamed de Windsor, and

was also known as Fitz Walter (Son of Walter). He was named President of the County of Pembroke, Wales, and married Princess Nestor, daughter of Rhysap Gruffydd (Griffith), the last Independent Prince of South Wales, who was killed by the Normans in 1091. Prince Rhysap was the son of the Last King of Wales who was named Tewdur. Gerald de Barry, youngest son of William de Barry, was the celebrated Welsh author, historian and ecclesiastic, known as Giraldus Cambrensis, (Gerald the Welshman), Archdeacon of Brecon, born 1148, died 1220, who wrote *Itinerarium Cambria*, *Topographia Hibernica*, etc. He was appointed chaplain to Henry II, in 1184, and accompanied Prince John of England in his expedition to Ireland. In 1198 he was elected Bishop of St. David's but failed to receive the papal confirmation, due to the objection of the King, owing to his strong leaning toward the Welsh people.

In A.D. 1100, Gerald de Windsor negotiated the marriage of Arnulp Mungumeri, an English nobleman, with a daughter of Morough O'Brien, and in due time Gerald's son Maurice married Arnulph's daughter, Alice. It will be seen from the above record that the Barry family was connected by marriage with the royal families of both Wales and Ireland.

Philip de Barry, second son of William de Barry and Angareth de Windsor, received from his kinsman, Robert Fitz Stephen, (son of Stephen, Constable of Gardigan Castle), about 1180, a grant of the cantreds of Olethan and Muskeery, Lonnegan and Killyde, in county Cork, Ireland, and removed to Ireland in February 1183. In May 1177 Henry II had bestowed one-half the county Cork on Robert Fitz Stephen, who was the brother of Philip's mother.

At the end of February 1183, Philip de Barry, with a powerful body of men-at-arms, crossed over from Wales to Ireland to aid his uncle, Robert Fitz Stephen, and to protect his land of Olethan, which had been taken from him by Stephen's son Radulph, who in 1182, was slain together with his father-in-law, Milo de Cogan, grantee of the second half of the county Cork by Henry II.

Philip de Barry married the daughter of Richard Fitz Tancred, Castellen of Haverford West, the chief man among the Flemings of Ros. He spent very little time in Ireland, and after securing his land there, he returned to his Welsh castle, Manorbier, and devoted his time to hospitality indiscriminately to rich and poor. He died about 1200 and was succeeded by his eldest son William. Gerald, his second son, like his uncle Gerald, was devoted to letters and the clerical state. Robert, his third son, distinguished himself in the wars in Ireland during 1180, and was slain at the battle of Lismore in 1185.

William de Barry, of Olethan, son of the last named Philip, was confirmed on the 21st of February 1206, in three cantreds in county Cork, which were granted to his father by Robert Fitz Stephen, who in turn had received it from King John of England.

David de Barry, of Olethan, son of the last named William de Barry, was on the 24th of September, 1234, granted a weekly market and a yearly fair at his manor of Buttevant, county Cork. In 1235 he enlarged the Priory of Ballybeg. He was styled by the Irish "Barrach Mor" (Great Barry), and was slain in the battle of Gallan in Desmond in 1267. The manor and town of Buttevant derived the name for the battle cry "Boutez en avant" (Press Forward) in the victory gained by David Barry about 1261, near that place, over the MacCarthy's.

The Barry coat of arms is as follows:

"Arms: Argent, three bars gemela, gules,
Crest: Out of a castle with two towers, argent.
A Wolf's head sable.
Motto: Boutez en Avant".

David de Barry, of Olethan, son of the first David de Barry, was called David Oge (Junior) and Anbuille (Of the blows). He was Lord Justiciar of Ireland in 1267, and was the first of the family to obtain the status of a Peer as Lord Barry, Barrymore, or Buttevant; he died in 1278.

John de Barry, Lord Barry, Barrymore, and Buttevant, son of David, was served on July 1, 1333, with a distraint to compel him to receive Knighthood. In 1284, he surrendered Olethan, and in 1285, Mesary-Donnagan, to his brother David, next mentioned below.

David Fitz-David Barry, Lord Barrymore, Barry and Buttevant, brother of the second Lord Barry, married Maud de Boultron, of Wales. He died about 1290.

John de Barry, the fourth Lord Barry, Barrymore and Buttevant, son of David Fitz David, had a license in 1301 from Edward I, to alienate land to the value of twenty pounds a year in Muscry, Olethan and Ibane, to his younger son, William, John was summoned to the Parliament of Kilkenny, 6th, of January 1309, and to the Parliament at Dublin, Easter, 1325, by Edward II. He died about 1330, without male issue.

David de Barry, fifth Lord Barry, Barrymore and Buttevant, was the next brother of John, the fourth Lord. He was summoned to Parliament in 1339, and was Viccomes (Sheriff) of the County Cork in 1344. He died May 12, 1347.

David de Barry, son and heir of the fifth Lord, was a minor at the time of his father's death. He finally attained his father's full titles, and attended Parliament from the

22 November, 1374, under King Edward III, until 25th of April 1382, under Richard II. He died the 6th of September, 1392.

John de Barry, Lord Barry of Barrymore, Viscount Buttevant, son and heir of the sixth Lord, married Ellice, daughter of Gerald Fitzmaurice (Fitzgerald), Earl of Desmond. He was called "Kittage" (Left-handed). He was Sheriff of Cork in 1401, and from 1403, to 1415, and died about 1420.

Robert de Barry, Sir Robert de Barry of the Castle of Dongourney, was a younger brother of the seventh Lord Barry. He was succeeded by his son James de Barry, Sir James de Barry of Dongourney, and he died about 1480. Sir James died 1548.

James de Barry, the youngest son of Sir James above referred to succeeded to his father's titles and estates, and upon his death his son succeeded to the title and estates of Dongourney, and became constable of the Castle of Arklow.

James de Barry, son of the Constable of the Castle of Arklow, was High Sheriff of Dublin, in 1577. He married Jane Peteney, daughter of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and had six sons.

Richard Barry, of Dublin, merchant, eldest son of Alderman James Barry, was sheriff of the city 1604, alderman in 1607, mayor in 1610, and M.P. in 1613, 1634 and 1639. His will was dated 14 September 1648.

Sir James, eldest of the three sons of Alderman Richard Barry, was born in 1603, was recorder of the City of Dublin, Sergeant at Law, Second Baron of the Exchequer, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was knighted in 1634, and in 1660 was one of the commissioners for executing his Majesty's Declaration for the settlement of Ireland, and was created Baron of Santry, county Dublin. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Parsons, Lord Justice of Ireland, and in 1672 was succeeded by his eldest son, he having had four sons.

Richard, Second Lord Santry, who was attained in 1680. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Jenery, Esq., and had issue one son, Henry, and three daughters, one of whom, Catherine, married Laurence, Earl of Barrymore; secondly, Francis Cash; and thirdly, Sir Piers, (Henry).

Henry, third Lord Santry, was born in 1680, and was governor of Derry and Coolmore Fort. He married Bridget, only daughter of Sir Thomas Donville, Bart, had issue an only son, and died in 1734.

Henry, fourth Lord Santry, was born in 1710. In 1739, being convicted of the murder of a footman, Laughlin

Murphy, he was attainted of high treason, and sentenced to death, and his estates in the counties of Dublin, Carlow and Meath were forfeited to the crown. On being spared his life and estates but not his title he retired to Nottingham, where he died without issue about 1751, leaving his estates to his uncle, Sir Compton Donville.

William Barry, the third son of Richard Barry, Lord Mayor, and a younger brother of James Barry, Lord Santry, became rector of Killeeken, and received from his father the Manor Golding Freehold, in Santry. He married twice, and by his first wife, Margery Donellan, had four sons and five daughters. By his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Kedagh Kelly, whom he married November 23, 1646, he had one son, Charles, and eight daughters.

Colonel Charles Barry, son of Reverend William Barry, was born at Goldings Freehold, 10 May, 1660. In 1690, he was a Captain in one of the Dragoon regiments, and fought under William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne, and he also served, and was wounded in Flanders. On 16 January, 1683, he married Mary Simon, a Huguenot, whose brother was an officer in his regiment. The date of his death is not recorded but he subsequently settled at Newton county Lough, and married Elizabeth, Kelly, by whom he had six sons and three daughters, John, James, William, Thomas and Charles, Richard, Elizabeth, Eleanor, and Margaret.

James, William and Charles Barry, sons of Colonel Charles Barry, went to the Colony of Virginia, in America, the former, James, leaving about 1732, and the two latter about 1720. (See--62-76-85-87) 90
634783,

A pedigree given A.D. 1600-1603, to Sir George Carew by David, Viscount Buttevant, ran thus: Barry, married a daughter of Gerald of Windsor; 2 Philip; 3 David; 4 John; 5 David; Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; 6 David, who married Maud Bolton; 7 William Moyle, who married Margaret, daughter of the Lord Coursey; she died in A.D. 1373; 8 Laurence, the first Barryroe; 9 James Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne; 10 Richard Barryroe, Lord of Ibawne; 12 Richard Barryroe; 13 James, Viscount Buttevant; 14 David, Viscount Buttevant, in A.D. 1600.

Writing in 1600-1603, Sir George Carew says: "There was a family of the Barrys in Ely O'Carroll, but long since expelled by the O'Carrolls. The Barrys in the counties of Kildare and Catherlough are of the family of Barrys. Mac Da More is descended from the Barrys. He now dwells in Wixford. The Lord Barry's ancestors had in Connaught Castle Barry and one cantred of land adjoining it. The Lord Barry's lands in Barrymore 207½ ploughlands; in Orrory, 100 ploughlands; in Ibawne, 120 ploughlands, Barryoge has lands in ----- containing 120 ploughlands. The pedigree of the Mac

Da More in the "Book of Linster" makes him of Gaelic ancestry, paternally.

In 1344, David de Barry received a summons from the King to attend him at Portsmouth, on the octave of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, with 20 men at arms and 50 hobbelaers, to assist in the intended war against Philip of France. Other Irish noblemen ordered to bring a like number of men were the Earl of Desmond, the Earl of Kildare, Jules de la Freigne, Edmund de Burg, Walter de Bermingham, and Richard Tuyt. Only 10 men at arms and thirty hobbelaers each were required from Gerald de Rochford, Eustice Power, Milo de Curcy, the Lord of Athenry, and the captain of the Rocheys. (In Edward's army at Crecy there were 6,000 footmen).

Sir John Fitz William de Barry, twelfth feudal Lord of Clethan, alias Barrymore, who by his first wife had one son, Thomas, thirteenth lord; and by his second wife, Jilly, daughter of MacCarthy Reagh, had seven sons; 1 William, fourteenth Lord; 2 John, fifteenth Lord; 3 Robert, ob. s.p.; 4 Richard, ob. s.p.; 5 James, ob. s.p.; 6 David, Arch deacon of Cork and Cloyne, who was slain for having slain his brother William, ob. s.p.; 7 Edmond, whose issue was illegitimate.

Note: The pedigree given by David Lord Barry to Sir George Carew, in 1602, alleges that "Edmond (Fitz John Lord Barrymore) entayled his lands for default of issue male of himself and his brother, then to descend unto James Barry, father to David Lord Barry, and to their heirs forever, and that James Fitz John Barrymore, died in like manner as his brother, Edmond, entayle his lands upon James Barry, father to David Lord Barry; and that Catherine, daughter of James Fitz John Lord Barry, and wife of Richard Lord Power, passed a fine to David Lord Barry, who lived anno 1602. Other notes in the pedigree allege that Edmond More Barry, of Rathgobban, second and third cousin and nearest heir male of James Fitz John Lord Barry, released all his right to James Fitz Richard Lord Barry, father of David Lord Barry, now living A.D. 1602, and that Edmond More's niece, Margaret Barry, wife of William MacShane McCotter, of Bally-copineir, and Edward More's first and second cousin, Ellen Barry, wife of Wagner, released all their rights to David Lord Barry, who lived in 1602.

By the entail of the lands and honors of James Fitz John Lord Barrymore to his sixth cousin, James Fitz Richard Barrymore, the heirs male of Richard, David and James, who were the younger sons of John Kittage Lord Barrymore, were disinherited, and James Fitz Richard Barry Roe became Lord Barrymore and Viscount Buttevant, and was sustained in his action by the High Courts of Ireland.

Richard, son of John Kittage Lord Barrymore, was the grandfather of Edmond More Barry, of Rathgobbane, who, on March 18, 1560, surrendered his rights to the lordship of Olethan. Edmond More Barry's son, Robert, was in

possession of Rathboggan on May 6, 1573. The townland of Rathbobbane, midway between Midletown and Rathcormac, contains 580 acres of which 21 acres are in the parish of Gortree, and the rest are in the parish of Templebodan, and are all in the barony of Barrymore.

The Barrys of Garranekinnefeake, alias Rathbarry, were descendants from David, the third son of John Kittage Lord Barrymore and Lord of Olethan, and they possessed two ploughlands at Rathbarry, which is now a small parish containing 1144 acres, and lies between Cork Harbor and the parished of Midletown and Cloyne Rostellan, in the barony of Imokilly. They had also a half ploughland of Titaskin, which now contains 317 acres.

The Barrys of Castlelyons, in the second half of the sixteenth century, were a branch of the descendants of James Barry, fourth son of John Kittage Lord Barrymore and Lord of Olethan. The records show; "Pardon to John Meal Barry, of Castlelyongs, gentleman; James Fitz John Meal Barry, of Balleneshiery; and Edmond Fitz John Meal Barry of Balleemon; fine one cow each". Eileain, daughter of Donnall McAirt O'Keiffe, was the wife of James, son of John Moyle Barry, of Coole near Castlelyons.

The Barrys of Ballinaltig were a branch of the descendants of James, fourth son of John Kittage Lord Barrymore and Lord of Olethan and were senior to the Castlelyons branch of the family. Richard Barry, of Ballinaltig, and his two daughters are mentioned in the pedigrees dictated by Bridget Fitzgerald, who died at the age of ninety years in 1808, having been a valuable genealogical authority for her own neighborhood. She mentioned Richard Barry, of Ballinaltig, and his second daughter, Ellen, who was the mother of Ellen McCarthy, who was the mother of Ellen O'Cahill, wife of Garrett Barry, of Lemlare. Ellen O'Cahill, wife of Garrett Barry, was a grand-daughter of Charles McCarthy, who was a general officer under Charles II.

The Barrys of Barry Roe

The Barry Roes are a branch of the Barrymore family. The first Barry Roe was Lawrence Barry, Lord of Ibawne, son of Sir William Moyle Barry, Lord of Ibawne, who was the youngest of Sir David Fitz David de Barri, who was the Lord of Olethan, alias Lord Barrymore, and did die in 1247. A subsequent Lord of Ibawne, James Fitz Richard, of the Rath Barry Roe, succeeded to the Barrymore estates in 1559, as Viscount Buttevant. He was the ancestor of the extinct Earls of Barrymore, and of the extant Smith-Barrys. A first cousin and rival of the said James Fitz Richard of the Rath Barry Roe was David Fitz David Barry Roe of Rahanisky, whose eldest son Richard Fitz David was an ancestor of the extinct

Lords of the Manor of Robertstown, and whose second son, Richard Barry, was an ancestor of the extant Barrys of Dundullerick.

Ibawne and Barry Roe composes one barony; the first signifies "the fair territory", as indeed it is, in comparison with the adjoining country of Carbery; the other takes its name from the Barrys. This baron contains eleven parishes; A part of Timoleague, Temple-Omalus, Abbey-Naho Donaghmore part of Temple-Masquinlan, Lesslee, Rathbarry, Kilkeranmore, Ardfield, Castroventy, and Kilmeen, being 20, 314 acres and 146 ploughlands.

Note: The name de Barri modernized to Barry, the name Barrymore, meaning the great Barry, as derived from the Irish "Barrach Mor" given to David de Barry, of Oletan, who was slain at the battle of Calla Barry Oge, meaning the junior Barrys, and Barry Roe, meaning the red Barrall refer to the large family of Barrys, and appear to have been given the order to differentiate between the various branches of the family.

On the 8th of August, 1282, an inquisition at Kilmallock on John Fitz Thomas Fitzgerald, slain at Callan, in 1261, found that the said John Fitz Thomas, in his lifetime, held one cantred at Killyde de Hy Connil and a castle in the County Limerick, of John de Barry, for two services of Knights, and that the said cantred is now worth one hundred pounds yearly.

Sir William Moyle Barry, married the eldest daughter of Milo, Lord de Courcy in 1372. She was one of the co-heirs of her brother, Milo Fitz Milo, Lord de Courcy, and, according to the Barry pedigree, she died in 1373, and was buried in the Friary of Timoleague, which was founded by her husband.

Sir William Fitz David Barry was succeeded by his son William, who was known as William Roche, (Rothe-Raudh Roe) Barry, late farmer of the temporalities of Ross, ordered in 1370 to deliver them to the Bishop-Elect, Bernard O'Canhur. In 1386 King Richard II had all Bailiffs, etc., to protect William Fitz William de Barry, and his men, his tenants in Ibawne and Drommanagh in county Cork, being for the greater part destroyed.

Sir William Fitz David Barry, of Ibawne, was succeeded by his brother Lawrence. He married Orlaghe, daughter of O'Brien, Lord of Thomond, and had issue: James, Robert and John. Robert, whose posterity lived in Ibawne, was the father of Thomas, who was the father of Eddy, father of Richard, father of Eddy, father of Redmond, father of Thomas, father of James, father of David, all of whom lived in Ibawne.

The Great Barrys and Others

Indenture, September 26th, 34, Henry III, between Sir Anthoney Sentleger, Deputy; James Earl of Desmond, etc., of the one part, and the Lord Barry, alias the great Barry; Macharhymore, Lord de Rupe, alias the Lord Roche; Magartie Reagh; Tady McCormog, Lord of Musgrie; Barry Oge, alias Young Barry; O'Sulyvan Beare, Captain of his nation; Barry Roe, alias the Lord Ready Barry; McDonogho, of Allowe, Captain of his Nation; Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, of the other part. - Vol., 603, p. 60. The rest of the indenture does not appear. The subject "What is Ireland and how much".

Limerick, July 12, 1380. The Lord Justice and the Council to the Privy Council in England; we assembled the principal lords and gentlemen of Cork. We allured them hither for the purpose of further consultation with the rest of the Council, and had them twice before us, and proceeded with them first in one course to make them yield their several submissions, and next to have won out of them a mitigation of her Majesty's charges by some contribution to the army. The Viscount Barry was the most faulty and the most obstinate in his behavior. They were unwilling to burden their countries, but each of them yielded pledges, and some offered to serve with their own people at their own expense.

The pedigree of Edward Barry, of Kinsale, county Cork, as follows: William Barry, of Leslee, third son of James Fitz Richard Barryroe, married to Shilanhynny Carthy, and had issue, William Barry, of Leslee, son and heir, married Ellen Carthy, by whom he had three sons: 1-James, who died childless; 2-Edmond; 3-Philip of Sheanagh. This William died in 1660. Edmond Barry, of Ballyangy, near Leslee, second son and heir, married Minihand, and died in 1710. William Barry, of Ballylangy and son and heir, married Honore Hodnett. Edmond Barry, of Ballylangy and Carrigeen, son and heir, married Johanna Foley, and was succeeded by William Barry, of Ballinsoittle, son and heir, married Johanna Daily, and was succeeded by Edward Barry, of Kinsale, claimant, married Margaret Field.

Among those indited for treason in the county Cork at the sessions held at Youghal, in county Cork, the second of August, 1642, were John Oge Barry, William Barry and Edward Barry, of Dwnededy.

In the pedigree of 1615, the daughters of James Fitz Richard Viscount Buttevant, are Honora, wife of Patrick Condon Elinore, wife of Sir Owen O'Sullivan, Knt; Johanna, wife of David Lord Roche; and Ilaine, wife of Callaghan MacTige, of Muskerry.

On the death of James Fitz Richard Viscount Buttevant 10 April, 1581, his eldest son, Richard, being deaf and dumb, the second son, David assumed the title and property. In his father's lifetime, David had taken part, for a while, in the Geraldine rebellion, and was pardoned on the 5th of September 1577, and on the 6th of June, 1579, both times as David Barry, Esq., of Buttevant. On his father's imprisonment, in 1580, he promptly burned his chief residence, Barryscourt Castle and all his other castles, forestalling Sir Walter Raleigh, who had a commission to seize Barryscourt. Also he promptly hung a spy sent to assassinate him. In Carew Mas., Vol. 607, p.71, among the charges to be proved against the Lord General the Earl of Ormond by Sir Walter Raleigh and others were: "He suffered Davy Barry, by dallying with him to spoil and waste all his own castles, which might have been kept for her Majesty's service. A serviceable spy, being committed to the Lord General of trust to do service, was by Davy Barry taken and hanged". It may be remarked that though in putting down the Desmond rebellion the Earl slew over four thousand rebels, though he would not obey orders from the Secretary of State, to carry out assassinations.

David Barry, about that time had trouble also with his Anglo-Norman Catholic neighbors: "In 1582, he defeated Maurice, the eldest son of Roche, and Maurice escaped with the loss of many horses and men. Also about this time, Sir Walter Raleigh repaired to Dublin to complain of the Barrys and Gondons in the shunty Cork, and Obtained a warrant to seize the Barryscourt and other estates of Lord Barry. Having received fresh reinforcements, Raleigh started to execute his commission, but Barry, being appraised of his design, waited to ambush and attacked him such vigor that Raleigh was compelled to retreat to Cork sword in hand.

About this time, Governor Zouch of Munster, having learned that the Earl of Desmond and David Barry were collecting their forces near Achadoo, in the county Kerry, marched with his army towards Castlemaine and surprise the Earl, who was obliged to withdraw to Harlow Wood. Fitzgerald, of Imokilly, made incursions in the neighborhood of Lismore, and being attacked by a detachment from the garrison, killed twenty-four of them and put the rest to flight.

While Governor Zouch was at head quarters in Cork, it seems that Barry and Fitzgerald, though in arms for the common cause, had a dispute, which broke out into an open rupture at this time, and destroyed the harmony and union which ought to exist between them. They were then camped on the right bank of the Blackwater river near Dromphinin. Desmond and his brother, John who were posted on the opposite bank of the river were greatly desirous of a reconciliation, between these noblemen, who were to share the perils of war. John of Desmond, having undertaken to bring it about, repaired to their camp for that purpose.

In the meantime, Zouch and Dowdal, having learned through a spy that Desmond was to cross the river at Dromphinin, set out during the night from Cork with a strong force to intercept him. They arrived at break of day at Castelyons, and posted themselves in a wood through which Desmond had to pass, and surprised this nobleman, with James, son of John Fitzgerald, Lord of Stonacally, who accompanied him. Having refused to surrender, they were surrounded and captured by the enemy, and brought to Cork, but Desmond, who was mortally wounded, died on the way. His head was cut off and sent to Dublin, where it was fastened to a pole and put on the top of the castle, and his body was hung to a gibbet on the gates of Cork.

The pedigree given in A.D. 1600-1603 by David Viscount Buttevant to Sir George Carew.

William de Barry, married the daughter of Gerald de Windsor and sister of Maurice Fitzgerald.

Geraldus Cambrensis, Bishop of St. David's	Philip de Barry. # #	Walters. Robert, who came into England at the Conquest, and was slain at Lismore.
Robert Barry, slain by the O'Kellies.	John Barry. " David Barry. #	

David Barry,
Lord Justice of Ireland.

Philip Barry

David Barry, Knight, married Maud, daughter of Bolton-McCarthy
More in Wales.

William Moyle Barry, married Margaret, daughter to the Lord
Coursey, she lived in the 46th year of
King Edward III, (A.D. 1372).

Riochi, of whom the family of Roehy in Barrimond descended.	James, of whom M. James, in Oriri des- cended.	Joane Ilaine, daughter to the Earl of Desmond, married John Kittage Barry. There was an en- taile between John and Lawrence, Da- vid, Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant which lived in anno 1616, des- cended. Lawrence the first Barryroe married Orlagh, dau- ghter to O'Brien Lord of Thomond.
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James Barry, vid. post fol. Ellen, daughter
to Lord Roche

William, Lord
Barry
Richard Barry
David Barry.

John Barry, to Jilly, daughter to McCartie
Reagh,

William, Lord
Barry took his
brother John
prisoner in
whose rescue
himself and his
father were
slain.

Thomas. William, Lord Barry,
killed by his brother
David

I Shely, dau-
I ghter to
I Cormucks
I MacTeigh,
I Lord of Mus-
I koris.
I
I
I
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I
I
I

John Lord Barry
married to Ellen
da. to the Whight
Knight.
Robert, Richard
and James.
David slew his
brother L. Barry,
for which he was
taken and had his
eyes put out by
Shily, wife of
his brother, L.
Barry and burnt
by the O'Collag-
han.
Edmond.

John, Lord Barry, slain by Thomas Fitz
Thomas, Earl of Desmond.

John Bowle Claghe, married
(1) Eline, daughter to Lord
Roche, and after to Gerald
McShane of Decye, S.P.

Edmond, Lord
Barry, married
(1) Joan Elain
da, to James
Earl of Desmond.
She ran from him
and then he mar-
ried Shely, da.
to Bonnell Mc-
Cartie Reagh, S.P.

James, Lord Bar-
ry, married (1)
Ellis Ni Morrice
McGarraled the
Shean; (2) Ellin
dau, to Teigh
McCormuck of Mus-
keric, and by her
had a da, and
heir, Katherine,
who married Ric-
hard Lord Power.
She passed a fine
to David Lord
Barry, who lived
in 1615.

Pedigree continued

Pedigree of the Earls
of Barrymore.

Richard Earl of
 David " "
 David " "
 David V. Buttevant
 James " "
 Richard Barryroe
 James L. Barryroe
 Richard "
 James "
 Lawrence "
 William the bald, i.e.
 the bald Baron.

Pedigree of the extinct
Barrymore.

Edmond L. Barrymore
 John Junior "
 John the lame "
 William "
 John the left "
 handed
 David of the "
 Mighty Blow L. of Olethan
 David " "
 David Junior" "
 David the Great"
 William "
 Philip "
 Robert of Dromfineen.

Pedigree of
Barrys of Rin-
gecurren.

Thomas L. Barroyoge
 William" "
 Philip " "
 Eudo " "
 Philip " "
 William of "
 Knockavilly "
 John "
 Philip L. Olethan
 William L. "
 Robert of Drom-
 fineen

David

David Junior L. Of Olethan
 David the Great " "
 William " "
 William " "
 Philip " "
 Robert of Dromfineen.

where it remained for three or four years, until it was at length carried into the sea by the wind. James Fitzgerald was put to death.

After this expedition, Zouch surprised the camp of David Barry and dispersed his troops, thereby avenging the garrison of Bantry, which had been put to the sword by Barry and MacSweeney.

Upon his overthrow by Captain Zouch, David Barry Viscount Buttevant, surrendered on the 24th of August, 1582. The following named members of his family and other followers also surrendered: William Barry, alias Barry Roe of Timolegg; John Barry of Inshnevack; Richard Fitz David Barry Oge; Thomas Fitz David Barry Oge of Rathenusky; Richard MacShane MacShiamas Barry of Ballenechorry; Gerald Bwy Barry of Ballynecourt, (alias Gerald of the Little Island); Gerald Fitz Richard Fitz John Barry of Ballyvaie ie, (inIbawne), also the latter's brothers; James Fitz Garrott Fitz Richard Barry of Dungournie; Callaghan Mac Owne I Challaghan of Dromdony; Robert Wagner of Wagner's Castle; William Stanton, alias MacIvile of Lothage; Finny Mac Arte I Kieffe of Donbolge; William Fitz John Hodnett of Ballyvodigh, and other gentlemen of Barry's country, all of whom were pardoned by Queen Elizabeth, provided that within six months they appear before the Commissioneres in their county and give security to keep the peace, and answer at sessions when called upon.

David Barry, Viscount Buttevant, got back the Barrymore estate subject only to a fine of Five thousand pounds, which he had not been pressed to pay until it had been assigned to Florence McCarthy.

In 1588 David Barry, Viscount Buttevant, repaired Barryscourt Castle, in which he erected a chimney piece with the following inscription: "A.D. 1588, I.H.S.D.B.R.M.E.F.I.E. R.I., GERCERYT", that is : In the year of our lord, 1588, Jesus, Savior of men, David Barry and Ellen Roche caused me to be made.

Lord Buttevant promptly gave his bond to pay the debt in four installments within nine months. He then went to the English Court with unsubstantiated charges of disloyalty against Florence McCarthy. There-upon, in Ireland, Lord Buttevant's recognisances were escheated, and fourteen or fifteen of his ploughlands were given to Florence McCarthy. (Note: Florence McCarthy was a man).

In 1600, from the 23rd to the 27th of February, Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, spoiled that part of Barry's country that is now the barony of Barrymore and the North Liberties of Cork, and on the second of April, the Protestant Bishop of Cork and Ross, wrote to Sir Robert Cecil, Principal Secretary of State: "It is certain that Florence McCarthy

sent one Richard Burke, a captain of some of the Northern rebels, to spoil the barony of Ibawne, belonging to Lord Barry, the said nephew being also slain in the conflict. On Burke's side, with himself, were slain nine of the best gentlemen he had in the party of forty".

O'Neill afterwards marched into the country of Barrymore, who was always on the side of the Queen. The Lord Barrymore at this time was David, son of James, son of Richard, son of Thomas, son of Edmond, and as he was loyal to the Queen, O'Neill remained in the territory until he plundered and burned it from one extremity to the other, both plain and wood, both level and rugged, so that no one ever expected that it could be inhabited for along time afterwards.

Before plundering Barry's country, it seems from a somewhat lengthy letter that O'Neill sent to David Barry, "that he requested the latter to join him and other Catholic noblemen in the rebellion then going on in Ireland against the Queen's authorities, in the matter of religion, and repudiate his allegiance to the Queen". However, he did not wait until the appointed time for Barry to make answer to his demand, but proceeded with the work of destruction. In Barry's lengthy answer to O'Neill, among other things he said; "that it was his persuasion, and in his conscience that by the laws of God, and his true religion to hold with her Majesty and under her most noble progenitors by corporal service and of none other, by very ancient tenure, which servide of tenure none may dispense with, but the true possessor of the crown of England, being now our Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth.

O'Neill and his command, which appears to have been too strong for Barry to resist in the open, in addition to the destruction of everything in sight, carried away four thousand kine and three thousand mares and garrans, and a considerable number of prisoners.

On the departure of Tyrone (Lord O'Neill from Munster in 1600, the youngest son of Lord Barry was restored to his father, but the eldest son was sent to England with Sir Robert Cecil, who attempted to Protestantise him. The following letter was sent to Sir George Carew by Cecil on August 2, 1600: "I would be glad to hear any report made of my usage of young Barry, of whom I protest I take as good care as I can; I have provided him with bedding any many other articles; meaning that for his diet and residence there shall be no charge. He has been a little sick since he came, and is extremely popish for one so young, yet I have given orders that he shall not in any way be strongly dealt with, because of his distasting his father although he refuse to go to Church". His son, however, in the reign of James I, being posthumous, was a ward of chancery from his birth, and as such was brought in the state religion; and in the same way the heads of most otherof great Anglo-Norman families in Ireland were Protestantized.

In May, 1601, Lord Barry was in command of the raising out of County Cork, 1300 foot and 120 horse, stationed at Aherlow, and afterwards, at Killequigge, to resist the followers of O'Neill. On the 4th of October 1601, he had "a warrant to levy all the risings out of the county, and to be at Calbalye by the 4th of October to withstand the joining of the Irish forces with the Spanyards", who had landed at Kinsale.

In 1611 the Irish Lords Temporal were in number 25, of whom six, as noted by Carew, were Protestants: Pro, the Earl of Hildare; Pro, the Earl, of Desmond; the Viscount Butler of ullagh, Pro., Pro., the Lord of Howth; Pro., the Lord Burke; Pro., infant the Lord of Inchiquin. The following were of the Catholic faith: the Earl of Clanricard, the Viscount Barry, the Viscount Roche, the Viscount Gormanstown, the Viscount Montgarret, the Lord Burmingham, Baron of Athenry, the Lord of Slane, the Lord Couray, the Lord of Laznawe, the Lord of Killeyn, the Lord of Dalvyn, the Lord of Dunboyne, the Lord of Trimleston, infant the Lord Poer, the Lord of Cahire, infant the Lord of Bunsany, the Lord of Lowth, the Lord of Upper Ossory.

A paper in Carews handwriting, and put under the year of 1611 in the Carew Calendar, but which, with that just given, may belong to the year of 1613, says: "My Lord Barry brought with him in his company a chaplain of his being a Dominican Friar, named John MacDavid Cormocke, (to Dublin in the time of the) Parliament to the ruled and advised by him what is to say and how to answer; and so have all the Lords done who have gone to Parliament. Every one of them brought his priest with him. My Lord Barry and My Lord Roche are the chief seminariest (sic) to relieve, maintain, and countenance priests, seminariets, and Jesuists now in Munster".

David Fitz James Barry, Viscount Buttevant, married Ellen Roche, a daughter (the youngest, says Lodge) of David Viscount Fermoy, and living in 1602; had issue sons; 1 David, who married Ellis, daughter to Richard, Lord Power, and dying, left her with child of a son, David, who was twelve years and a month old on the 10 April 1617, the date of the death of his grandfather; 2 James, who was entrusted to Carew in Cork, in February 1600, but is not further heard of. Honora, second wife of Gerald Fitzgerald of the Decies, without issue; afterwards wife of Patrick Browne, of Mulrannern, in the county of Wexford, and had issue; two sons and seven daughters says the funeral entry of Patrick Browne; who died on the 4th of April 1637. Helena thrice married--first, to John, son of the heir to Richard Lord Poer; secondly to Thomas Earl of Desmond; and thirdly, to Sir Thomas Summer-set, the third son of Edward Earl of Worcester, and created 8th of December, 1626, Viscount Cashel.--Lodge, etc.

Ellen, married the son and heir to Sir John Gerrald Seneschal of Imokilly. Catherine, who married Richard Burke, of Derrymachlaghny, county Galway. Margaret, who married Robert, Earl of Roscommon.

On the death of David Fitz James Viscount Buttevant on April 10th, 1617, he was succeeded by his grandson, David Fitz David, Viscount Buttevant, who was twelve years and one month old at the death of his grandfather, on the 14 April, 1611, his wardship was granted to John Chinchester; on 18 of February 1612 to Edmond Fitz John Barry, of Ballyspillen, and George Lombard of Buttevant; on 20 July, 1618, to Sir Thomas Somerset and his wife, Helen, who was Countess Dowager of Ormond and Ossory, and daughter to David Fitz James Viscount Buttevant. Afterwards the Earl of Cork got control of him, and married him at the age of 16 years and 19 days to his (the Earls) eldest daughter, Alice.

Young David Fitz David succeeded his deaf and dumb granduncle, Richard, on the 24th of April, 1622, and was created Earl of Barrymore the 30th of November, 1627, by privy seal at Westminster, and on the 28th of February 1628, by patent at Dublin, "Because of his attachment to the Protestant religion, in which he surpassed (differed from) all his ancestors, the splendor of his race, the amplitude of his professions, the heroism of his valor; and because the said Viscount Lord Barry, sprung from a most illustrious stock anciently in England, is descended from the England nobility's ancient race primitively planted in this Kingdom; and he and all his ancestors in all the intestine seditions of this Kingdom have ever stood with immovable constancy of mind in their fidelity towards us and our crown.

In July 1634, he sat in Parliament, and in 1639 he served against the Scots. In 1641 the confederate Catholics, among whom, were all the Barrys, his cousins, offered to make him general for Munster, but he declared he would rather be "Hangman General to his brother-in-law, Lord Dungarvan, at Youghal" -- not by any means a sinecure--and on May 10, 1624, he did join Lord Dungarvan in an assault on the castle of Caryawille, where sixty men and one hundred women and children, in cold blood and hot, were slaughtered, including Lord Barrymore's grand-aunt Homora, daughter of James Fitz Richard Barry, Viscount Buttevant, and wife of Patrick Condon, of Ballymacpatrick.

In July 1624, Lord Barrymore took Cloughles Castle, near Kilworth, another castle of the Condons, and was joined by the Earl of Inchiquin, in the civil government of Munster. He commanded and maintained at his own expense two troops of horses and two companies each of 100 foot, and headed them at the battle of Liscarroll, 3 September, 1624, and died on the 29th of the same month. He was buried not in the cemetery with his ancestors, but at Youghal, in the tomb of his father-in-law, who was guide through life, Richard first Earl of Cork.

The following is a record of his descendants: On the 29th of June, 1621, he married Alice, eldest daughter of Richard Earl of Cork, and by her, who after his death married John Barry, of Liscarroll, Esq., and died in 1667, had two sons and two daughters: Richard, his heir; James, an officer who fought against the rebels, and died without issue in 1662; Lady Ellen, first wife of Sir Arthur Denny, of Tralee, county Kerry, Knt., and Lady Catherine, who married Edward Denny, of Castlelyons, Esq., brother of the said Sir Arthur.

Richard, the second Earl of Barrymore, was baptized in St. Werburg's Church, Dublin, on the 4th of November 1630, and died in 1649. On the 5th of February, 1660, he was appointed a Colonel of Foot. He took his seat in Parliament on the 11th of May, 1661, and again on the 7th of October, 1692. He had two grants of land under the act of Settlement, which also provided that the Countess, his mother, should be satisfied and paid the respective arrears due to her husband and son, James, for services rendered in Ireland before the 5th of June, 1649 .

His Lordship married firstly, Susan, daughter of Sir Richard Killegrew, Knt., by whom he had three daughters: Lady Mary married the Rev. Gerald Barry; Lady Catherine married John Townshend, of Castletown, county Cork, Esq.: Lady Susan. In November, 1656, he married secondly, Mertha, daughter of Henry Lawrence, of London Esq., and by her had issue; Lawrence, his successor; Richard and David, both died young; Lady Martha. In February, 1666, he married thirdly, Dorthy, daughter and heiress of John Ferrer, of Dromore, county Down, Esq., by whom he had four sons and four daughters, Viz: James, who succeeded his brother Lawrence; Richard, (chosen in October, 1713, M.P. for Baltimore); David John of Mahons, or Barry's Hall, who was sheriff of county Cork in 1728, and was M.P. for Belfast, and died in 1744. He married the daughter of -----Crosbie, who was the widow of John Blennerhasset; Ferdinando William died young; Lady Dorthy married Sir John Jacob, of Bromley, Middlesix, Bart.; Lady Anne, the first wife of Dr. Henry Maule, Bishop of Meath; Lady Margaret, married Thomas Crosbie, of Ballyheige, county Kerry, Esq; and Lady Elizabeth died young.

Lawrence, the third Earl of Barrymore, had his estates sequestered by King James' Parliament in 1639, but on the 27th of August, 1695, signed the association and declaration drawn up and entered into by the House of Lords in defense of King William's person and government and the succession in the Protestant line. In 1682, he married Catherine, daughter of Richard Lord Santry, and died without issue.

James, the fourth Earl of Barrymore, born in 1657, was, upon the outbreak of the rebellion in December 1688, appointed a Lieutenant Colonel in King William's Army. On the 8th of April, 1700, a pardon was granted to his lordship by patent dated at Westminster for full crimes and offences committed by him against his Majesty on or before the 29th of March foregoing. On the 15th of April, 1771, he purchased from his brother-in-law, Sir John Jacob, his old regiment of foot for 1,400 guineas, with which he served abroad, and was appointed on the last of June, 1706, a Brigadier General. He was promoted to a Major General in 1708, and on the first of the following year was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, at Campo Major, or Caya. On the 12th of March, 1710, he was promoted to be a Lieut. General of her Majesty's Armies. On the 14th of November, 1715, on his brother's death, he sat first in Parliament, and was a member of a committee to prepare an address to his Majesty, King George I, to congratulate him on his most happy accession to the throne.

During the years 1710 to 1713, he sat for the Borough of Stockbridge, in the English Parliament, from February 1714 to 1747 and for Wigan, in Lancashire. In January, 1713, he called to the Privy Council, and continued a Privy Councillor to his death at Castlelyons, on the 5th of January 1747, where a magnificent monument of Italian marble was erected to his memory in 1753.

His Lordship married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Lord Clifford, and sister to Charles Earl of Cork, with a fortune of ten thousand pounds, and by her, he had one son, who died in infancy, and two daughters, Lady Charlotte, buried in the chancel of St. Michan's Church, 1 June, 1708; and Lady Anne married James Maule, Esq; with a large fortune, but did not live long after her marriage. His second wife was Lady Elizabeth Cavage, daughter and heir to Richard Earl Rivers and by her, who died 17 March, 1714, in child birth, he had one son; he also had a daughter, Lady Penelope Barry, who married Major General James Cholmondley.

On the 12th of July, 1716, he married thirdly, the Lady Anne Chinchester, daughter of Arthur Earl of Donegall, and by her, who died in December, 1753, and was interred in the family burial place, had four sons and two daughters: James, his successor; Richard, chosen in 1744, M.P. for Wigan; Arthur, who died in October, 1770, and was interred in the family burial place. John Smith-Barry of Marbury, in Cheshire, Esq; heir to his brother Arthur, born the 28th of July, 1725, who, in April, 1746, married Dorthy, eldest daughter and co-heir of Hugh Smith, of Weald Hall, in Essex, (who died in May, 1745, and was heir to his brother Samuel Smith, of the same place, and also of Samerton, in Huntingdonshire Esq., who died December, 1732) and had by her two sons: James Hugh and Richard. Lady Catherine, daughter of James,

The Pedigree of Edward Barry, of Kinsale, county Cork:

William Barry of Lisses, 3rd son of James Fitz Richard, Barry-
roe, married to Shilahyny Carthy.

I

I

James Barry of Lisslee, son and heir, married to Catherine
Gerald.

I

I

William Barry of Lisses, county Cork, son and heir, mar. Ellen
Carthy, by whom he had three sons.

I

I

James, who died childless. Edmonel Philip of Sheanagh.
This William died in 1660.

Edmond Barry of Ballylangy, near Lisslee, second son and heir,
mar. _____ Minnihane, and died in 1710.

I

I

William Barry of Ballylangy, county Cork, son and heir, married
Honora Hodnett.

I

I

Edmond Barry of Ballylangy and Carrigeen, son and heir, married
Johanna Daly.

I

I

William Barry of Ballinspittle, county Cork, son and heir, mar-
ried Johanna Daly.

I

I

Edward Barry of Kinsale, county Cork, claimant, married to Mar-
garet Field.

Referring to the above pedigree, it was claimed that
an error had been made in the case of Edmond Barry, fourth son
of James Fitz Richard, Viscount Buttevant, in that he assured-
ly died without issue, and the pedigree on the following page,
it is claimed, shows the correct line of descent.

fourth Earl of Barrymore, died in 1738; Lady Anne married Mr. Yaylor, Esq., and died 21 March, 1758.

James, fifth Earl of Barrymore, born the 25th of March, 1717, was educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he took the degree of AM. 8, March, 1735 (his father being complimented at the same time with that of LL.D.) and on the 8th of June, he married Margaret, the youngest daughter of Paul Davis, created Viscount Mountcashel, 21 January, 1705, (by his wife Catherine, daughter of Callaghan, Earl of Glancarthy) and sole heir to her brother, Edward, Lord Mountcashel, who died unmarried, 30 July, 1736, and had issue three sons and three daughters: James, born the 27th of January, 1738, died in February, 1739; unnamed child died in infancy; Richard, Viscount Buttevant; Lady Anne, born in 1740, died 12 July, 1742; Lady Catherine, baptized 23 December, 1741, and Lady Margaret, deceased.

Richard, sixth Earl of Barrymore, born in October 1745; and on the 16 October, 1767, he was made a captain in the 9th Regiment of Dragoons. He married Lady Emily Stanhope, third daughter of William, Earl of Harrington, and had issue; Richard, his successor; Henry, born 10 August, 1770; August, born 16 July, 1773; and Lady Caroline, born 17 May, 1768, and married in July, 1788, to Countess Welford, descended from the Earls of Perth, Scotland. His Lordship died 1 August, 1773, and was buried at Castlelyons, and her ladyship died in 1782.

Richard, seventh Earl of Barrymore, born 4 August, 1769, married a Lady by the name of Smith, by whom he had no issue, and died on or about the fifth day of March, 1793, and was succeeded by his brother.

Henry, the eighth and last Earl of Barrymore, who married Anne, daughter of Jeremiah Coghlan, of Ardo, in the county of Waterford, Esq., by whom he had no issue. He died in Paris, on or about the 20th day of December, 1823, when the Earldom of Barrymore became extinct. The Earl's younger brother, Augustus, took holy orders, and died unmarried about the 27th day of November, 1818.

In 1769, Richard (the sixth Earl) was in England mortgaging at a no mean rate. In 1770 he conveyed away the rights of the parish of Kilmalode, manor of Timoleague; also a great part of the town and town plots, parks and fields at Timoleague, and part of the Castle Farm. On the 21 December, 1770, he conveyed for 1260 to Samuel Jervois, of Brade, the plot and ground called the Shandon Castle of Cork. In 1771 he conveyed to Sir R. Tilson Dunne the right of altercate presentation to the rectory of St. Mary and St. Anne Shandon.

James Barry, Viscount Buttevant, Mr. Eleonor, dau. to Cormack
so created Apr. 27, 1561 I nahoiny McCarthy Reagh, co.
I Cork, Esq.

Edmond Barry, Esq., fourth son mar. Eleonora, dau. to James
Butler, Baron Dunboyne.

I
I
John Barry of Leamlary, Co. Cork, mar. Isabella, dau. of David
Nagle, of Monahanema, Co.,
Cork, Esq.

I
I
Garrett Barry of Leamlara, Co. Cork, mar. Ellean, dau. of Densi
McCarthy, of Taudrumun, Co.,
I Cork, Esq.

I
Laurence Barry of I mar. Mary, dau. of I John Barry,
Ballyvotta, Co. Cork, I Alexander Roche I Leamlary, married
second son, of the I I Co. Cork, ald. son.
house of Fermoy, Esq. I I dau. of Garrett
I I Nagle of Mone-
I I hanema Co. Cork.

I
Garrett Barrey, Lt., Col. in the I Married Alice, dau. of
Army of Bavaris. I Garrett Barry, Esq.

I
James Barry, Lt. Col. in the Army of Germany.
I
I

Garrett Barry, Captain in the Royal legion of Bavaria, in the
Army of the Most Christain King of the French.

22 July, 1771, Castlelyons Castle was totally consumed by accidental fire. It is said that the town's people could have easily saved the castle, but the trades people permitted the destruction in order to gain employment in replacing the castle.

Earl Richard Mortgaged all his property 9th of November 1791, for one hundred thirty thousand pounds (approximately \$650,000) to William Moreland and Thomas Hammersly, and the Earl Henry Barrymore sold his equity of redemption in that property to John Anderson and John Moore Travers, before 30 June 1807. Henry was also mortgaging as much property as he could in the county of Kildare, county Antrim, and county Tipperary. Henry lived at Annagrove, now the property Frances Wise.

The Right Hon. Hugh Smith Barry, M.P.P.C., and his uncle Richard's sons and grandsons are the only extant descendants in the male line to James Fitz Richard Barryroe summoned to Parliament as Viscount Buttevant in 1555; and the Barrys of the Dundullerick branch are the only known descendants in the male line of the Lord's first cousin, David Fitz David Barryroe, of Rathinnsky.

Barry of Dongourney

In 1315, the eighth of Edward II, a Sir Richard Barry was seized in fee of the castle of Dongourney. He was a second son of a Lord Barry of Olethan, and was ancestor of the subsequent Barrys of Dongourney. Sir Robert Barry is the strips of the sixteenth and seventeenth century Barrys of Dongourney; however, the pedigree given to Sir George Carew in 1600 and 1603 by David Viscount Buttevant deduces the Barrys of Dongourney from a younger brother of John Kitage Lord Barry of Olethan, alias Lord Barrymore, who died in 1419 of 1420.

Sir Robert Barry, of the Rock, in the county of Cork, Knt., was the father of Sir David Barry, whose son, James, married Elenore, daughter of James Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, and had two sons, the elder of whom, styled the Rock, alias Dongourney had two sons, and four daughters, viz; Catherine, married to --- Keathing; Ellen, to Darby Sullevane; Mary, to David Barry; and the fourth to --Baker, by whom she had one son, Peter; John died without male issue in 1673; David, who died before that period, leaving Robert, who succeeded his uncle at Dongourney, and was the father of David, who died in 1725, leaving Patrick, David, Peter, and Robert living in 1729.

Turning to the Santry branch, Archdall says that James Barry, second son of Sir James, by the Knight of Kerry's daughter, was father of Patrick Barry, constable of the Castle of Arklow, father of James Barry, Sheriff of

Dublin, in 1577, and afterwards Alderman; father of Richard Barry, who was the Sheriff of Dublin in 1604, Alderman in 1607, Mayor in 1610, M.P. in 1613-14-15; father of James Barry, Lord Santry, born in 1603 and died in 1672.

John Fitz David Barry is next mentioned and the record shows that he was the father of two sons: Garrett and James Fitz Robert, the latter marrying his first cousin and had issue two sons: Garrett, his heir, and James Fitz John. Robert was succeeded by his eldest son, Garrett Fitz Robert, of Dongourney, and he was succeeded by his nephew, Robert Fitz David Barry, of Dongourney, and according to the record, he was the last of the family in the possession of Dongourney estate, having been murdered in 1695.

David Cotter, who appears to be familiar with the circumstances attending the death of David Barry states as follows: That the Barrys had given a mortgage on the Dongourney property and estates for one thousand three hundred pounds some time previously to one William Fitzgerald, of Glennane, county Cork, and that when David Barry went to pay off the mortgage, he was told to wait in the garden until Fitzgerald would be at leisure to receive him, and that when he was finally sent for, was found dead under a gooseberry bush, with the money beside him.

Suspicion of foul play was aroused when Fitzgerald would not receive the money, but seized the Dongourney estate. The William Fitzgerald papers add that "Information having been sworn against their father, or themselves, for the murder, Maurice and James, sons of William Fitzgerald, handed over the Dongourney estate and their father's part of the deed of coffment to Sir Allayn Brodrick, of Ballyannan, who was at the time, or shortly after, Chancellor of Ireland". That eminent lawyer accepted the title deeds of the Dongourney estate from the two sons of William Fitzgerald, and put a stop to all legal proceedings against their father, and even went so far as to have him knighted.

A bill to redeem the mortgage of 1666 was filed in 1728, and another in 1806, but the Dongourney estates continued with Brodricks until sold about fifty years ago (1902) under the will of George Alan Brodrick, fifth Viscount Midleton.

Robert Fitz David Barry, of Dongourney, left an only son, David Barry, M.D., of Ballinaclashy, who, according to his marriage certificate was married to Mary Wagner, by Garrett Barry, priest (will proved in Cloyne in 1706). He had four sons and three daughters; Patrick James, his heir; Peter, who died unmarried; Robert, who died through a fall while robbing a sparrow's nest; David, who married Mary Wilson, and died in a madhouse and without issue; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Margaret, the second daughter, married a Mr. Seward, and had issue an only son,

Barry Seward, of Ballincurragh, who died without issue; Jane, third daughter, married Mr. Quick, and died without issue. Doctor David Barry died in March 1725.

Patrick James Barry, M.D. of Midletown, county Cork, eldest son of David Barry, M.D., of Ballinaclashy, married Rebecca, daughter of Alderman Chartres, of Cork. He had issue an only daughter, Mary Barry, who was born in 1740, died in 1793, and married John Fitzgerald, who died in Gaol in 1820, after thirty-six years in confinement. The issue of that marriage was three sons and three daughters: James Fitzgerald, barrister at law, who was a protestant, and in 1805, presented the Rev. Mathew Purcell to the Rectory of Dongourney. He married, but died without issue; Bartholomew, who died in 1831, without issue; John, the Major, who died unmarried and without issue; the daughters, Ann; Mary; and Rebecca, all died unmarried.

James Barry, of Ballydona, married Mary, daughter of Owen Cunningham, and granddaughter of Garrett, who was of Dongourney in 1616, and had issue a son, William, and a daughter, Margaret, and was succeeded by his son William Barry, of West Ballydona House, gent. He was a celebrated swordsman, and had a son, James Barry, of Midletown, father of James Barry, of Pound Carrigtwohil, father of Patrick Barry, a Sergeant in the Army in Egypt, and in whom the line of William Barry, the swordsman, of West Ballydona became extinct.

Margaret Barry, of West Ballydona House, sister of William Barry, married William Fitzgerald, third son of Sir William Fitzgerald, of Glenane, and had issue James Fitzgerald, of Ballymartin, who married Elizabeth O'Neill, and had issue a son and two daughters; William Fitzgerald, of Castlelyons; Catherine, who married William O'Neill, and had issue, Daniel and James, Margaret, who married John Denahy, and had issue; John and William.

William Fitzgerald, of Castlelyons, married Miss Cotter, and had issue; James Fitzgerald of Castlelyons, who married Ellen, daughter of William Barry, of Rockeville and Dundullerick, and had issue; William Fitzgerald, of Castlelyons, who, though a Roman Catholic, claimed the right of presentation to the Rectory of Dongourney, in opposition to Mr. Wilson, who claimed it either as being itself a bonum derelictum, or as being himself related to Mayy Wilson, wife of David Barry, youngest son of Doctor David Barry of Ballinaclashy. Mr. Fitzgerald died unmarried in Melbourne, Australia.

William Lawton, a great grandson to the Margaret Barry who was married to the son of Sir William Fitzgerald, proved the claimant's (William Fitzgerald) line up to Robert, the father of Garrett Barry, of Dongourney in 1616 through Mary Cunningham's daughter, and this testimony was believed by the jury.

On the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, Mr. John Barry, of Midletown, claimed descent from the representation of the Robert Barry, who, according to Archdall, was alive in 1729, and was the third son of David Barry, who died in 1725.

According to the pedigree of 1600-1603, the Fitz Jameses of Annagh were named from James Barry, one of the youngest brothers of John Kittage Lord Barrymore.

The fiants of Elizabeth mention, No. 2247, 6th May, 1575, James MacNicholas Barry, of Anagh, gent, Nicholas Fitz James Barry, of Broheny; No 4997, 17 May, 1588, Nicholas Barry; No. 6564, 27 January, 1600, Nicholas Barry, of Annaugh; James Barry of same; Robert Barry, Edmond Buoy Barry, David Fitz Garrett Barry, John Redmond Barry, of same; Garrett Fitz James Barry, 6558, 5th of July 1661, David Fitz Edmond Barry, of Anagh; James Fitz Nicholas Barry; of same.

On the 20th of September, second of Charles II, i.e. 1626, a post mortem inquisition was held at the King's Old Castle, Cork, regarding James Barry, late of Annagh, who held of the King, but paid 9s 7d out of every carucate to Lord Barry, Viscount Buttevant-Annagh, 1 car; Wallshisland, 5 car, Lackinine, 1 car; Kilgrogene, half a car; Ballintemple (i.e. Churchtown) 1 car,; Balindame, 1 car,; Gortinroe, 1 car,; Coolemore, 1 car,; Ballineristie, 1 car; Rathe, 1 car; Carriggine, 1 car,; Grogan-County, 1 car,; Ballanebooly, 1 car,; Grogan, 1 car,; He died 31 1599 and his son and next heir was then thirty years old and married.

An inquisition held at Brandon Bridge, in the county Cork, 13 January, 1630, the sixth of Charles II, found that Nicholas Barry, of Annagh, in 1590, September 4th feoffed for certain purposes Conogher O'Callaghan, of Dromynine, gent., and Tade O'Keiffe, of Buttevant, gent., that the said Nicholas, with James Fitz Nicholas, and Nicholas, junior, son and heir of James, executed other feoffments on 27 June, 1620, 12 September, 1621, and 11 March, 1622; that said James Fitz Nicholas Barry, Nicholas Barry, junior, John Lombard, and David O'Keiffe, by their deed bearing date 31 August, 1629, demised and granted to Philip Perceval and Edmond Perceval the castle, town, and lands of Annaugh, and the town lands of Kilbridy, Imogan, Knockibridy, Ballynamucky, Downebary, Jordanstown, Kilgrogan, Rockertown, Culleagh, Lacklin, Garrynard, Cortinmore, Cragane-courtie, Ballynebowley, and Ballychristy, for a term of a thousand years; that Nicholas Fitz James Barry, senior, died 4 October 1629; that James Fitz Nicholas Barry, is his son and heir, and was of full age and married at the time of the death of his father.

James Fitz Nicholas Barry, married Sabia O'Daly, and died at the age of 80 years, on the 4 October, 1629, and was succeeded by his son, James Fitz Nicholas Barry, who

married Ellinor Lombard, and had a son and heir, Nicholas Fitz James Barry, junior. On the 31 August, five weeks before the death of Nicholas Fitz James Barry, senior, his son James and grandson Nicholas, leased the Annagh estate, rent free for a thousand years, to the Percivals, for no apparent reason that could be determined. Sir Philip Percival being Privy Councillor to Charles II. Register of the Court of Wards, Escheator, etc., quickly acquired 78 knight's fees, containing 99,900 statute acres of land in Ireland. He must have had the Barrys, of Annagh wholly in his power when getting them to surrender to him the castle and manor of Annagh. Five weeks afterwards Nicholas Fitz James Barry, senior was dead, and when next heard of James Fitz Nicholas was a prisoner in Dublin.

"History of Cork", edition of 1892, the Percival MSS, Musrum, Add. 27, 988, have these further notices of James Fitz Nicholas and Annagh Castle; "On breaking out of the rebellion, James Fitz Nicholas Barry broke out of his prison in Dublin, and reparing to Munster seized on the castle of Annagh. He soon after by his treachery seized on Welchestown Castle". James Fitz Nicholas Barry, who had seized on Welchestown, agreed with the Earl of Inchiquine to quit it on the 11 July, 1644, and gave the same to Serjt. Raymond, so that the three castles of Annagh, Welchestown, and Liscarroll were again in the hands of Serjt. Raymond that they must expect to be laid close siege to, and recommends particularly that he would be careful of Annagh. "16 May, 1645. Liscarroll and Welchestown surrendered to the Earl of Castlehaven this day".

18 May, Annagh was taken and no quarter given; but Castlehaven asked if his men's swords were sharp, and caused them to be stripped, and made his man to run them through.

Mallow surrendered on quarter, Annagh stood very valiantly, and lost most of their men. At last, the castle being much shaken, Lieut Fisher, the Governor, and two or three others went out to the enemy who had promised of quarter, but were instantly cut to pieces. No castle in Ireland held out better, and the enemy (i.e. the confederate Catholics) lost 300 of their best men before it. According to Smith, the castle of Annagh was demolished by the "Earl of Egmond", that is, by the first Earl, who died 1 May 1748.

According to the pedigree, the Barrys of Ballinahina also are descended in the female line from the Barrys of Annagh. "Richard of Kilshannick was married to Elizabeth Barry, of Annagh, in the county Limerick. Said Richard was a younger son of John Barry, of Rathcormack, alias MacAdam, and was lineal ancestor of Philip Barry, C.E. Harbor Board, Cork grandson of Philip Barry, of Ballinahina, who married first, Mary Anne, daughter of Edmond Barry, of

Rockville and Dundullerick, and was grandson of Philip Barry who was married to Ellen Fitzgerald niece of Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, and was grandson of Richard Barry, of Kalshannig.

The Barrys of Rahanisky and Dundullerick

The Barrys of Rahanisky and Dundullerick are descended from David Fitz David Barry Roe, who was third son, and after the death of his two brothers without issue, make representative of David Downe Barry Roe, Lord of Ibane.

Towards the middle of the twelfth century, William De Barri, a baron of Pembroke, dwelt at Maynaurpir Castle, in Pembrokeshire, and married Hangart, daughter of Gerald de Windsor, Constable of Pembroke for King, and progenitor of the Geraldines, or whom the seniors, through his eldest son, William de Carew, were the Carews, some time Marquises de Carew and Earl of Totnes, and Fitz Maurices, now Marquises of Lanadowne and Earls of Selbourne and Kerry; and the juniors through his youngest son. Maurice Fitzgerald, were the Fitzgeralds now Dukes of Leinster and Earls of Kildare, and formerly also Earls Palatine of Desmond, etc.

By his marriage with Angeret, daughter of Gerald de Windsor, and his wife, Nesta, daughter of Rhysap Towdwr, last King of South Wales, William de Barry had a son and heir, Philip de Barry, of Manorbier Castle in Wales. Cir. A.D. 1180 he was granted the cantreds of Olethan, Killyde, and Muskrie Donegan, in Ireland, by his uncle, Robert Fitz Stephen, to whom, in 1177, King Henry II had granted one-half the Kingdom of Cork. Philip de Barry died 1190-1200, leaving by his wife, who was a daughter of Richard Fitz Tancred, Constable of Havered West, an elder son and daughter.

Sir David Fitz William de Barry, Lord of Olethan, who was slain at the battle of Callan, A.D. 1261, and was succeeded by his nephew, David Fitz John de Barry, Lord of Olethan, who was Justiciary of Ireland, A.D. 1267, and died A.D. 1278, leaving a son and heir. Sir John Fitz David de Barry, who, in 1284 or 1285 resigned in favor of his brother David Fitz David de Barry Oge., Lord of Olethan, who died in 1293 leaving an eldest son and successor, John de Barry, Lord of Olethan, who died without male issue in 1327 or 1331, and a second son, David, who married Maud Bolton (alias Matilda de Bolton of Wales, afterwards wife of McCarthy Mor), and had issue and eldest son, David, Lord of Olethan, in succession to his uncle John, and a younger son, William Moyle de Barry, Lord of Ibane, in succession to his uncle John.

The elder of these brothers, David, was the father of David Loscanagh de Barry, father of John Kittage de Barry, father of William de Barry Roe, father of John Reagh de Barry,

father of James Fitz John de Barry, all Lords of Oletan, Lords of Barrymore and Lords Barry. The younger of the three brothers William Moyle de Barry, was the father of Lawrence de Barry, all Lords of Ibawne, but now peers, as far as may be ascertained.

By his first marriage, which was set aside by competent court for Church and State, James Fitz Richard de Barry, Lord of Ibawne, had a son Richard of the Rath, father of James Fitz Richard de Barry, of Rath, who by force, made himself Lord of Ibawne; and afterwards, under the deed of his sixth cousin, James Fitz John Barrymore Lord Barry, became Lord Barrymore and Viscount Buttevant. By his second and lawful marriage, the elder James Fitz Richard de Barry, Lord of Ibawne, was the father of David Downe de Barry, Lord of Ibawne, who married a daughter of Lord Barry Oge, and had issue four sons; Edmond, Lord of Ibawne; Richard; Richard David; and John; and three daughters; Ellenor; Kate; and Ellis.

About 1550 or 1553, Richard de Barry Roe, Lord of Ibawne, and his brother John were slain by their first cousin, James Fitz Richard of the Rath, who thereupon took possession of the lands and lordship of Ibawne. The other brothers, Richard Fitz David Roe, and David Fitz David Barry Roe, fled to James Fitz John Fitzgerald, Earl of Desmond, to whom at that time the Gaels and Anglo-Normans of South Munster were directly or indirectly more or less subject, and whose right to his Earldom, like the right of David Downe, father of those refugees, to the Lordship of Ibawne, was through his father's second actual, but first legitimate marriage.

By their flight to the Earl of Desmond, Richard Fitz David Barry Roe and David Fitz David Barry Roe had a respite from the fate of their eldest brother, Redmond Fitz David Barry Roe, Lord of Ibawne, and John Fitz David Barry Roe, both of whom had been slain by their first cousin, James Fitz Richard Barry Roe, who there upon became Lord of Ibawne. It does not appear that the Government, or the Earl of Desmond, or the Lord Barrymore took any steps towards reinstating the exiles, or that either of the exiles ever prosecuted his title to the lands and lordship of Ibawne. We may assume therefore that, at least passively, Richard, and his brother David were assenting parties to the settlement of the Barrymore and Barryroe estates in 1556 by James Fitz John Lord Barrymore and James Fitz Richard, the de facto Lord of Ibawne, by which settlement the Barrymore estates were to belong, in the first place, to the said Lord Barrymore and his issue male; in the second place, to the said Lord of Ibawne and his issue male; in the third place to the said Richard Fitz David Barry Roe and the David Fitz David Barry Roe and their male issue; and in the last place to the heirs general of the said Lord Barrymore

and the Barry Roe estates were to belong, in the first place, to Richard Fitz David Barry Roe and David Fitz David Barry Roe and their heirs male; in the fourth place to the said Lord Barrymore and his issue male; and in the last place, to the heirs general of the said Lord of Ibane.

This settlement assumed that James Fitz Richard Barry Roe, de facto Lord of Ibane, and his first cousins, Richard and David Barry Roe, de jure Lords of Ibane, and David Fitz David Barry Roe, were all three legitimate; and it gave precedence to the said James Fitz Richard as being in possession, as claiming through his grandfather's prior marriage.

By the settlement of 1556 and immediate provision was made neither for Richard Fitz David Barry Roe nor for David Fitz David Barry Roe; and according to Florence McCarthy, both of them were slain by the practice, that is, by secret contrivance of their cousin, James Fitz Richard, and neither of them left issue. The pedigree of David Viscount Buttevant has neither of these assertions, which were true regarding Richard Fitz David, but were not right regarding David Fitz David. There was evidence that Richard was alive on March 3, 1556. Everything points to his death having followed fast on the death of James Fitz John Earl of Barrymore in 1557, or rather on that of James Fitz John Earl of Desmond in 1558. He, no doubt, was the one of his branch, who, according to a tradition current many years ago, was slain in a glen at Clash, or Ballinaclashy, near Lamlare.

In 1586, according to Smith's "History of Cork" by an inquisition held at Shandon Castle, Cork, Richard Fitz David, of Rahanisky, was included amongst those concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion.

Why, or when, the Government excepted Richard Fitz David's estates from forfeiture, and those of other Barrys concerned in the Earl of Desmond's rebellion, does not appear. For some reason, eight were exempted from forfeiture, and among the eight were Richard Fitz David Barry, of Rahanisky; Gerald Fitz Richard Barry, of Ballynaclashy; James Fitz John Barry, of Polikerrye; and Eadye Barry, of Bregoge. Again in the final revold against Queen Elizabeth's Government, Richard Fitz David and his brother Redmond, together with Redmond's son, James were implicated.

On the 15 June, 1583, the will of Sir Cormac Mac-Teige McCarthy, Knt., Lord of Muskerry, mentioned his former retainer, Richard Fitz David Barry Oge, thus: "And the keeping and guard of the castle of Blarney within the gate to be chiefly to Donell Mac Oynillooghney, and the coming in and out of Donocke Rwo MacShaine I Conill and Richard Fitz Davy Barry Oge, as the men chiefly to be trusted in the behalf of my said heir, Cormac Oge, they to yield free egress into my said wife, Joan, and to my children by her, into and out of that castle, etc.

Beyond all doubt, it was Sir Cormac Mac Teige, through regard for Richard Fitz David Barry Oge, that brought James Fitz Richard of the Rath, to Viscount Buttevant, to make adequate provision for Richard Fitz David Barry Oge's father, David Fitz David, last surviving brother of Redmond Barry Ree, Lord of Ibawne, and last surviving son of David Downe Barry Ree, Lord of Ibawne. That provision consists of eight or ten thousand acres, of which more than half were in the parish of Kilcully, in the county and city of Cork, and were bounded on the north by Sir John of Desmond's Carrignaver estate, on the west and south-west by Sir Cormac Mac Teige's manor of Blarney and lands of Blarney and Kerrikippane, and extended southwards into the suburbs of Cork.

The Rathanisky estate not only bordered upon the lands of Sir Cormac Mac Teige, but reached within two miles of Sir Cormac's chief residence and fortress, Blarney Castle, where at call, of Sir Cormac could have Richard Fitz David Barry Oge.

In 1609, on the incorporation of the city of Cork, two of the thirty-eight freeholders of the county and city Cork were "Richard Barry, of Ratenisky, gent." and his son "David Barry, of Ballyheine, gent".

Richard Fitz David Barry Oge, of Ratinusky and Robertstown, died the 20th of August, 1614. Ten years afterwards three indented inquisitions were taken at Cork to inquire what lands and tenements in the county of Cork and the county of the city of Cork he held in the day of his death from King James I, in capita, and what these lands and tenements were worth, and at what time he died, and who and how old was his next heir. Of these inquisitions the first and fullest was taken on the 12th of January, 1624, and relates to all his lands. Therein, he is styled Richard Fitz David Barry, of Robertstown. A shorter one taken on the 24th of August, relates to his lands, and tenements in county Cork. Therein, he is styled Richard Fitz David Barry, of Robertstown in that county. The shortest one was also taken on the 24th of August, and relates to his lands tenements in the county and city of Cork.

Richard Fitz David Barry Oge had ten sons and two or more daughters; David, his successor; Garrett of Ballyedmond; John; Philip; James; Richard; Andrew; William; Thomas; and Robert. Of the daughters, one married Danyell O'Kiffe, and was the mother of Margaret Ni Danyell; another was Ellen, wife of Richard Nagle, of Moncanimney, and was the ancestress of the Nagles of Ballygriffin and Anakissy, and of the famous Sir Richard Nagle, Attorney-General of Ireland in the reign of James II.

Richard Fitz David Barry, of Rathanusky and Robertstown Castle was succeeded by his eldest son, David Fitz Richard Barry, who was born in 1583, and married Katherine, daughter of Morris Hurley, of Knocklongy, and had issue; David Oge, Richard; Lawrence; Philip; Joane; Katherine; Mary; and Grace. He died on the 4th of December, 1627, and his will, and an inquisition taken after his death, and a pardon for alienations by him, are in the Recorder's office, Dublin.

The lands of David Fitz Richard Barry were confirmed to him by King Charles I, as the manor of Robertstown, with Manoral rights. He was succeeded by his eldest son, David Oge Barry, of Robertstown and Rathanisky, gentleman, who in 1627, married Honora, daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald, of Castlemartyr, son and successor of John Fitzgerald, of Castlemartyr, and had issue three sons and two daughters; Richard; David; Edmond; Ellen; and Hellen; and died in 1643.

David Oge Barry was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Barry, of Robertstown. Of him the late Charles M. Barry, Esq. stated: "In 1654, when he had attained years of understanding, he was offered by Cromwell qualifications in Connaugh and Clare", which to quote a letter of King Charles II, after the Restoration, "He absolutely refused, and choosing rather to follow our fortunes abroad, served as a Lieutenant in the regiment of our dear brother, the Duke of York, in Flanders, with much reputation to himself and his country, and constant loyalty and affection to us.

The estates which David Oge Barry possessed in 1641, and which were confiscated by Cromwell, were restored by King Charles II, to Lieutenant Richard Barry Oge, who did not live long to enjoy them. He died in 1662.

Mr. Charles M. Barry, states: "On the 5th of February, 1872, my father, Garrett Barry, son of John Barry, of Ashgrove, in the Great Island, the representative of Robertstown and the Rahanisky family in the direct line, went to school with his (David's) brothers at Carrigtwohill, and that they were domiciled with their grandaunt there. She was called Maustress na Mona, and was a MacCarth by birth. Our family were called "Sleught Rishtard". They interred at Temple-Robin, in the Great Island. My grandfather, John Barry, was born in 1700. My grandfather's mother was a McCarthy, and he had a younger brother, James Barry, father of the Rev. Michael Barry, many years Parish priest of Midletown, and previously Parish priest of Carrigtwohill. My father, Garrett Barry, married first, Anne Coppinger, sister of Stephen Coppinger, by whom he had no family; and secondly, Emily Joly, my mother. I never heard any allusion to the relationship to the Barrys of Dundullerick or Carrigtwohill, by the Barrys of Leamlare, however, a contemporary of my grandfather, John Barry, said to him: "You know we are cousins". This surprised my grandfather until the matter was explained to him.

The following schedule shows the disposition of real estate held by the family in 1641 and 1664, and to whom it was disposed in 1703:

Property	A.D. 1641	A.D. 1664	A.D. 1703
Ballyduluoghry,	David Oge Barry,	David Barry,	Abraham Morris
Michaelstown,	" " "	" " "	Stephen Sweet
Rathinetigg,	" " "	" " "	John Moore
Ballymore, B.	" " "	" " "	William Smith
Barrygobbnett,	" " "	" " "	Sir Richard Payne
Ballynehine,	Murtogh O'Bine,	Jugh Cougher- sne, trustee.	
Kilcully,	" "	" "	
Cahora,	" "	" "	
Kilcronane,	" "	" "	
Ballinverrig,	" "	" "	
Rahiniske,	David Barry,	" "	
Killindaonnell,	" "	" "	
Monearde,	" "	" "	John Newenham
Rathpeakane,	" "	" "	
Ballingohigg,	Richard Barry	David Barry	George Rogers
Kilerussane,	" "	" "	" "
Ffaunagh,	Maurice Dules,	Duke of York,	
	Papest,		Sir Richard Payne
Ballydules,	William Dules,	" "	
	Papest,		
Ballyedmond,	John Connell,	John Barry,	
	Papest,	John Connell.	

The record is not clear in all cases as to the cause of the property transfers shown in the above schedule. In some instances they were duly sold to the persons whose names appear in the last column for a consideration, and in other instances, they were confiscated by the government on account of religious differences and then given to other persons of the Protestant religion.

During the reign of Henry VIII, of England, an act of Supremacy was issued, on May 28, 1533, which severed all connection between the English Church and the Pope of Rome, and appointed the English King, and his successors, Protector, and only supreme head of the Church of England, which, after a short Roman Catholic reaction under Mary, was firmly established under Elizabeth.

Various forms of repression were enacted in Ireland against the Catholic Church, its Ministers and laymember. They took the shape of legal rules of law, political enactments and physical force, including slaughter and confiscation of property. During the invasion of Ireland by Cromwell and his forces in 1649, these repressions, which had been gradually growing since the original Act of Supremacy had been issued, finally came to a climax, when practically every landed Catholic family was disrupted, many being slain, and all, except those accepting the protestant religion, were removed from their estates and other property, which was then disposed of to other persons of the protestant faith.

During the short reign of James II, of England, between 1686, and 1688, the Catholics in Ireland, were relieved of most of the acts of repression that had been issued and enforced by his predecessors, and many of them had their estates returned to them, but he was defeated in his war with William and Mary, at the decisive battle of the Boyne, on July 1, 1690. James immediately fled to France after the battle, and William and Mary became King and Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland. During William's reign the old repression acts went back into effect, and many more were added to the list. Among others, the penel laws provided that any Protestant who discovered a Roman Catholic holding property, could claim such property for himself.

About 1869, Mr. John Hyde, of Middletown, furnished a pedigree of these Barrys, as follows: "James Barry, of Ballynshina, married Ellen, sister of Patrick Sarsfield, of Johnstown, and was the father of Christina Barry, who married Ignatius Sarsfield, of Curtnamuca, near Carrigtwohill, and had six sons, viz: Patrick, a farmer at Curtnamuca; James, a shipowner at Cork; Barry, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy and clerk to the Trinity House of Leith; Dominick, a wine merchant at Madeira; Thomas, a Quartermaster in the Royal Navy; Ignatius, a physician; Lucy, wife of Philip Hyde, of Ballyanon", and mother of John Hyde. In about 1779, a son of John Hyde stated that his mother, Lucy Sarsfield, was a niece of the Rev. Michael Barry, parish priest of Carrigtwohill and afterwards of Middletown; and that her grandfather, James Barry, resided not at the Ballinahina near Rathcormac but at the Ballinhina near Rathinisky; and that at some previous time members of my family had some claim to it. He also said that Charles M. Barry was his cousin.

In 1776, Charles M. Barry's grandfather, John Barry, of Ashgrove in the Great Island, was buried in the Great Island, at the graveyard of Templarobin, in the townland of Ballymore, one of many townlands that from 1577 to 1691 had belonged to the Barrys of Rahanisky. But that is consistent with his being of a family long resident in the eastern half of the Great Island, whose parochial burial graveyards Templarobin. The senior branch of the Barrys of Rahanisky did not bury there, but at Cor Abbey, now Middletown churchyard.

The Barrys of Dundullerick

This family is descended from Redmond Bucy Barry, second son of David Oge Barry, of Rahanisky, alias David Fitz David Barry Roe, third son, and eventual representative of David Downe Barry Roe, Lord of Ibawne. In 1556, at the settlement of the Barrymore and Barry Roe manors and lands, David Fitz David Barry Roe and heirs male of his body had a remainder to the Barrymore manors and lands after James Fitz John Barrymore Lord Barry; James Fitz Richard Barry Roe and the heirs of Ibawne, and Richard Fitz David Barry Roe and the heirs male of their bodies, and before the heirs general of James Fitz John, Lord Barry; and a remainder to the Ibawne manors and lands after James Fitz Richard, Lord of Ibawne, and Richard Fitz David Barry Roe, and their heirs male; and before James Fitz John, Lord Barry and his heirs male, and the heirs general of James Fitz Richard, Lord of Ibawne.

After the death of James Fitz John Barrymore, Lord of Barrymore without male issue, and the death of Richard Fitz David Barry Roe without male issue, David Fitz David Barry Roe was next in succession to the Barrymore and Barry Roe estates after the actual occupant, the said James Fitz Richard, then Viscount Buttevant, and his issue male, which became extinct in the regular line at the death of Henry, Earl of Barrymore, and now consists solely of the Smith-Barrys.

In 1576-1577, David Fitz David Barry Roe, then designated David Oge Barry, acquired the castle of Rahanisky and eight of ten thousand acres of good land, which were erected into the manor or Robertstown for his great-grandson, David Oge Barry, on February 18, 1638. To all appearances that estate was bestowed by James Fitz Richard, Viscount Buttevant, on his first cousin in reward for the latter's non-prosecution of his right to the barony of Ibawne, as a representative of both his elder brothers, Redmond, and his father, David Downe, and the two last legitimate Lords Ibawne. David Oge, of Rathenuskye, was attained and slain at the time of the rebellion of James Fitz Maurice, August 18, 1579; so says the "Survey of Honors and Forfeited Lands by Gerald, Lord of Desmond and others", 26 Elizabeth, 1584.

David Fitz David, alias David Oge Barry, of Rahanisky, had four sons; Richard Barry, who inherited his father's estate, and was the great grandfather of Edmond Barry, who lost it by confiscation in the reign of William of Orange William III of England, and died apparently without issue; Redmond Bucy, ancestor of the Barrys of Dundullerick, who, to all appearance, on the death of said Edmond Barry, in or shortly after the year 1710, became senior representative in the male line of the Barrys of Rahanisky, the Barry Roes Lords of Ibawne, and the Barrymores Lords of Olethan; David,

yesterday when

Balmy 81 Sets All-Time High For February

If a Memphian tells you he can remember a warmer February day than yesterday, he's either fibbing or more than 90 years old.

The temperature hit 81 degrees at 3:40 yesterday afternoon and that wasn't just a record for the date.

It was a record high for the month.

Before yesterday the highest February temperature ever recorded in Memphis since they started keeping records here in 1872 was in 1918 when the thermometer hit 80 on the 25th day of the month.

Yesterday that record fell. It wasn't just a local development, either. New record highs were recorded in a half-dozen other cities.

Evansville, Ind., had a high of 79. In Nashville and Mobile, Ala., it warmed up to 84. Birmingham had a high of 83 and in Montgomery a high of 85 was recorded. West Plains, Mo., topped them all with 87 degrees.

While the South was relaxing in sunny, mild weather, other parts of the nation had it rough.

Water rushing from a fast-melting snow peak in Idaho made refugees of more than 6,000 persons. Oldtimers there called it the worst flood in memory.

Snow and freezing drizzle spread from the Dakotas into Michigan and Ohio. A winter storm drenched most of Northern California.

Idaho wasn't the only Western state threatened by the melting snow. Towns in Wyoming, Nevada and Montana were being evacuated last night as people fled the threat posed by rising streams.

Assignment: Memphis—

who may have been a Barry of Dundullerick, father of Philip Fitz David Barry, of Muckross, who, by his will dated in 1639, nominated and appointed his loving cousin, David Oge Barry, of Robertstown, and executor and overseer of his wife, Cate Ni Richard, and his children.

Captain John Oge Barry, of Dundeady Castle (second son of John Barry, of Liscarroll, fifth son of James Fitz Richard, Viscount Buttevant), plundered the inhabitants of Ibane and Barryroe, and sent the plunder to the house of his aunt, Kate Barry, widow, at Muckrose. So state depositions preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, relating to the Irish rebellion of 1641, possibly, two, Philip Fitz David's wife Cate Ni Richard, that is, Cate, daughter of Richard, was the daughter of Richard Fitz David of Rahanisky and Robertstown, and her husband not otherwise a connection of the Rahanisky Barrys. Thomas, who may have been the Thomas Fitz David Oge Barry of Rathvillek who had a pardon on fiant of Elizabeth, No. 5618.

When the four sons of David Downe Barry Roe, Lord of Ibane, had been defeated, and the first and fourth slain by their first cousin, James Fitz Richard Barry Roe, afterwards Viscount Buttevant, the second, Richard, and the third, David, fled to the Earl of Desmond. Afterwards, Richard was murdered, and thereupon David, whose wife was a sister of John Laidir Barry, of Lemlare, absconded, leaving his four sons to be reared at Lemlare. In youth the elder two, Richard and Redmond Buoy, that is, Redmond the sallow or yellow-haired, took military service with Sir Cormac Mac Teige Mac Carthie, Lord of Muskrie, in company with whom and many of his kinsmen and followers they had a royal pardon on the 8th of May, 1573, as Richard Fitz David Barry of Ballygarvan, and Redmond Buoy MacDavid Barry, of Carraghylombardy, yeomen.

On the 30th of September, 1574, in company only with gentlemen from the baronies of Imokilly and Kerrycurrihy their father and themselves had royal pardons a "David Oge Barry of Bakyn Rea, Richard Fitz Davye of Ballygarvan, and Redmond Bye Fitz Davye of the same, all in same county, gentlemen". On the 21st of November, 1776, in a pardon to Sir Cormac MacTeige, of Blarney, county Cork, Knt., and his followers, the elder brother appears as Richard MacDas Oge Barry, of Ballygarvan, horseman; but on the 6th of September, 1577, though grouped with MacCarthies, the younger brother appears as Redmond McDavid Barry, of Rathinysky, gentleman, as being no longer dependent on Sir Cormac MacTeigh.

On the 20th of July, 1614, Redmond Fitz James Barry, of Lower Clanmire, by will disposed of the chiecry of Knockraha. He died in 1616. According to an inquisition at Youghal on the 6th of October, 1585, James Fitz John, of Pollekerrye, was in rebellion the 13th of August, 1580, and was pardoned the 6th of August, 1581.

On the third of June, 1584, Redmond Bwy and his brothers received a royal pardon for their share in the Desmond rebellion, as Richard Fitz Davy Oge Barry, of Rahanesky, gentleman; Redmond boy Fitz Davy Oge Barry, of same, gentleman, David Oge Fitz David Barry, of same, gentleman; and Thomas Fitz David Oge Barry, of same, gentleman.

According to tradition, the wife of Redmond Bwy Barry was Honora O'Brien, and their son's wife was a lady named Roche and akin to Viscount Roche, of fermoy.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century, Redmond Buoy was in possession of two townlands of Kilcor, which he lost a first time through having harbored James Fitz Thomas Ros Fitzgerald, and outlawed Earl of Desmond. On March 28, 1601, he had a royal pardon as Redmond Buoy Fitz David Oge, of Killenecurry, and on the 9th of May following, his son had a pardon as James Fitz Edmond Buoy Barry, of Killymicurie. Before and after the time of Redmond Bucy, Kilcor belonged to the family of the late Cornelius O'Brien, of Kilcor. There appears to have been a controversy over the ownership of Kilcor but O'Brien finally prevailed in its ownership.

According to trustworthy tradition, James Fitz Redmond Buoy Barry, of Bishop's Island, in A.D. 1617, was father of Edmond Fitz James Barry, who was of Dundullerick in 1660-1665, and whose senior representative in the male line is the present Pierce Barry of Dundullerick, gent., eldest surviving son of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., eldest son of David Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., fourth son of Edmond Fitz Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., eldest son of Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, son and successor of said Edmond Fitz James Barry, of Dundullerick in 1660 and 1685.

The Rev. Edward Barry, author of the book "Barrymore", says that he often heard his father repeat his pedigree, thus, "Edmond Barry, of Birch Hill and Midletown, eldest son of James Barry, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, sixth son of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill, eldest son of Garrett of Dundullerick, eldest son of Thomas of Dundullerick, son of Edmond of Dundullerick, son of James, son of Redmond of Kilcor, a younger son of Barry of Rahanesky, who was of the same branch as the Earls of Barrymore".

In August, 1863, Garrett Standish Barry, of Leamlare, Esq., D.L. and ex M.P. wrote a letter of commendation of James Barry, who was a brother of the Rev. Edward Barry, referred to above, when the said James was about to enter her late Majesty's army medical department, and therein styled him as his cousin.

Mr. James Cotter, whose ancestors were celebrated Gaelic Poets writes as follows: "His father was agent to both the Earl of Barrymore and Lord Riversdale. His mother, born 1766, died in 1833, married secondly, a son of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill, and his mother's sister, Margaret, and first cousin, Honoria, also married, sons of Edmond Barry. His own wife, a daughter of Thomas Barry, Esq., M.D. of Maghera, Castlylyons, whose grandfather was a younger son of Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., fl. A.D. 1685. He himself was born in 1784, was well educated, was clerk of the Midletown Union from its creation down to his superannuation. He was consulted by the Barrys and Coppingers about their pedigrees, was employed by them to copy and explain seventeenth century Latin legal documents, had access to ancient wills in the Bishop's court of Cloyne, and of good memory and understanding down to his death in 1867.

On the third of April, 1636, an inquisition at King's Old Castle, Cork, found that on the 21st of August, 1609, David Fitz James Barry, Viscount Buttevant, alienated Dundullerick--one ploughland to Shane Macowne and Boylagh Mac Egan, who alienated the same in the time of King James I, to Richard, first Earl of Cork, and his heirs and assigns. This and other lands similarly acquired in the barony of Barrymore by Richard, first Earl of Cork, were conveyed by him to his son-in-law, David, first Earl of Barrymore, Dundullerick is among the lads included in the deed of settlement executed on the 24th of February, 1628, at the intermarriage of Katherine, daughter of Richard Lord Santry, and Lawrence Lord Buttevant, afterwards Earl of Barrymore.

At the sale of the Barrymore estates in 1907, Dundullerick, Ballysallagh, Fentarabia, Lughcat, and part of Gurtnamuckey were purchased from John Anderson by Richard Barry, J.P. youngest son of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill, eldest son of Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick and eldest son of Thomas Barry of Dundullerick, son and successor of Edmond Fitz James Barry, who was of Dundullerick, in 1660-1665. On or about the 22nd of February, 1862, a Mr. Barry, post-master of Carrigtwohill, and grandson, of the famous Gaelic poet, David Barry, of Woodstock said that Garrett, father of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Carrigtwohill acquired Dundullerick by marriage with a John Egan.

The will of Edmond Cotter of Ballinsperry, dated 15th of August, 1660, and proved the 5th of June, 1661, says: "Item, I appoint, ordain, and authorize my well-beloved cousins, Edmond Fitz James Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman; Edmond Fitz John Barry, of Ballnihuboirth, gentleman; and Thomas Forrest, of Dongourney, heomen, to be overseers of my last will and testament, and to act everything therein belonging to overseers in that nature".

Edmond Fitz James Barry's son and successor was Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, who is mentioned under the year of 1684, in a summary by Charles M. Barry, thus: "David Barry, gentleman took a lease of the lands of Pluckanes, in the barony of Barretts, from Peregrine Spencer, Esq., Castle detained by other parties, Matter in dispute referred to the final doom and judgement of Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, and Pierce Power, of Ionmult, gentleman". Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, is also mentioned in the Mac-Adam pedigree by Bridget Fitzgerald, historian, thus: "John Barry or Sean Truis, has issue, Richard, of Kilshannig; John of Curraghpregi; and James, of Lisnegar. Richard, of Kilshannig, was married to Elizabeth Barry, of Annagh, by whom he had Edmond and James. Edmond was the father of Thomas Barry, of Tignegeragh, and of Richard Barry, of Ardnageehy. James was married to--Goold; their son Philip, was married to Ellen Fitzgerald, niece of Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick; their son Philip, of Ballinhina, was married to Mary Barry, of Dundullerick, and secondly, to Mary Rounan. It may be added that Mary Anne daughter of Philip Barry, and his first wife. Mary Barry, of Dundullerick was mother of Philip Creagh, J.P. eventually heiress of James William Barry, of Dundullerick.

By his marriage with a daughter of Lodowick O'Cahill, Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, had two sons, Garrett and Thomas, the younger of these married a Miss Davis, and had issue, David Barry, who afterwards resided at Hightown. This David was the father of De David Barry, of Maghera, Castlelyons, and held the three contiguous townlands, Hightown, Ballynoe, and Cronovan, and was married to a Miss Baly of Ballisande, and had issue, four sons; Thomas Barry, M.D. of Machera, Castlelyons; Garrett Barry, surgeon and apothecary; Edmond Barry, apothecary James, who died unmarried.

Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, was succeeded by his elder son, Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, gent., who was in law in 1711 with his cousins, the Barretts and Goulds of Muskry.

The following is a specimen of a Catholic will in the penal times, when the first Protestant discoverer could claim all valuable landed property acquired by Catholics after the revolution which dethroned King James II. The will carefully abstains from disclosing the testator's lands:- I do hereby constitute and ordain my well beloved friend and cousin, Mr. Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, sole executor of all my worldly substance, witness by hand and seal this etc.

By his marriage with Catherine Morrough, Garrett Barry, of Ballyedmond, had three daughters; Anne, who married Mr. O'Flynn, of Cork, grocer, ancestor of Denis Barry O'Flynn, M.D. Glanmair; Bridget, who married a Mr. Noonan, and died without issue; Mary, who died unmarried about the year of

1760, on the death of Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, his second cousin, Garrett Barry, of Ballyedmond, claimed half of Dundullerick, either under his father's will, or rather through one of penal laws against Catholics, whereby power was given to younger sons of Catholics to take a son's share of their father's lands. It was agreed that the younger brother should divide and the older choose. Garrett gave with the house, 360 acres, and without the house 390 acres. Edmond, though having nine children, chose the larger but houseless portion, not the estate of Captain James Creagh Barry and forthwith vacated the house, and accepted the hospitality of Lamlara House for his family until in six weeks he had Rockville, Carrigtwohill, enlarged and ready for them. Garrett got into debt, and mortgaged his property to his nephew, David Barry, grandfather of its present owner, Pierce Barry, Esquire.

Abigail, daughter of Garrett Fitz Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick married James Fitzgerald, of Ballymartin, gentleman, whose father was William, son of Sir William Fitz Gerald, of Glenane, and whose mother was Margaret, daughter of James Barry, of Ballydona, son of James younger son of Robert Fitz John Barry, of Dangourney, gentleman. By this marriage James Fitzgerald had one daughter, Mary, who married John Lomasney, of Aghern issue; William, heir to his grandfather, William Lomasney, of Ballynela; he married a widow English, and died before 1839, without issue; James, who went to the West Indies; Michael, who died wealthy in Jamaica; Mary, died unmarried; Abiana; who married Dr. McDermott, and had issue two sons and two daughters; Catherine, a nun in Presentation Convent, Cork; Margaret, second wife of -- Sheridan, Esq., inspector of National schools.

Mary, daughter of Garrett Fitz Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, married Maurice Murphy, of Lismeeleunnin, gentleman; his father, John Murphy of Coolahullig, in the county of Cork, was Captan Murphy, of Lismeeleunnin, near Kanturk, who though a Catholic, served under Colonel Aldworth against King James II. He married Johanna Nagle, of Anaskissy, and his only son, Maurice, married Mary Barry, of Dundullerick. In the penal times Lady Aldworth of tendorve to Lesmeeleunnin, to to induce Maurice Murphy and his wife, Mary Barry, to allow even one of their sons to be reared a Protestant, that Lismeeleunnin might be preserved in their family, but they would not consent, and so the property was lost.

The issue of the marriage of Maurice Murphy and Mary Barry, were five sons and two daughters; John, who by his extravagance completed the ruin of the family, married, and had a son, Barry Murphy, whose daughter Mrs. Rodgers, left a daughter married to a Dublin solicitor named Fitnam; Maurice, who married, but died without issue; Denis married Catherine Egan, of Monkstown, and had three sons and three daughters; Barry, who died unmarried; Denis, who married

Grace Noonan, and had issue, Denis Murphy, M.D., who died in Cincinnati, and Rev. Alfred Murphy, S.J.; John, who married Miss Shine, and had a son, who sent to Cincinnati, and a daughter, who died unmarried; Catherine, who was the second wife of John Murphy, of Coolshullig, and died without issue; Mrs. Torphy, who had many children; Mrs. Roche, Richard, fourth son of Maurice Murphy, of Lesmeeleunnin, lived for many years with his first cousin, Richard Barry, J.P., Barry's Lodge, and died unmarried; Barry, fifth son of Maurice Murphy, of Lismeelcunnin, died unmarried; Dora and Johanna, the daughters of Maurice Murphy, of Lismeelcunnin, died unmarried.

Garriett Fitz Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Luke Coppinger, son of William Coppinger, merchant, high sheriff of the city of Cork in 1687, and outlawed for high treason under King William of Orange. In the pedigree of the Coppingers of Ballvolane and Barryscourt, county Cork by Mrs. Morgan John O'Connell, A.D. 1883, Elizabeth, daughter of Luke Coppinger, is said by mistake to have married Edmund Barry, of Dundullerick. He was her step-son. In that pedigree, he is rightly seen lower down as Edmund Barry, Esq., of Dundullerick and Rockledge, county Cork, married to Johanna daughter of John Coppinger, of Granacloyne, son of Thomas Coppinger of Ballyvolane, elder brother of the said William Coppinger.

Garrett Fitz Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, died in 1760, aged 80 years, and was succeeded at Dundullerick East by his elder son Edmond, and at Dundullerick West, including Scrahan and Ballyslagh, by his younger son, Garrett, junior. Edmond Fitz Garrett Barry, eldest son of Garrett Fitz Thomas Barry, of Dundullerick, was born in 1712. His will is dated 30th of March, 1783, and was proved in 1784.

On the female side, Mrs. Johanna Barry was descended from the Galways of Lota, and the Goulds, leading citizens of Cork, and the Meads, now Earls of Clanwilliam. She was akin to the Roches, now Barons Fermoy; the Stackpoles, the Nagles of Abaskissy, etc. From her brother William is descended the present Thomas Coppinger, J.P. of Middletown. By his marriage with Johanna Coppinger, Edmond Fitz Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, had issue seven sons and two daughters; Garrett; James; Thomas; Edmond; David; William; Richard; Dora; and Mary Anne, all born at Dundullerick, and all mentioned in the order of male and female seniority in his will, in which he gave each of them one British shilling, except Mary Anne, to whom he gave two hundred pounds, which was to be paid to her at the date of her marriage, provided she had the consent of her mother.

Garrett Barry, of Curraheen, gentleman, eldest son of Edmond Fitz Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, married Ellen, daughter of Mr. Power, of Snow Hill, in county Waterford, a gentleman whose family was most respectable. By that marriage Garrett Barry had one son and two daughters; Edmond; Johanna; and Ellen. Edmond Barry, of Curraheen, gentleman, only son of Garrett Barry, married Julia, daughter of Timothy McCarthy, M.P. for the county Cork.

Johanna, daughter of Garrett Barry, of Curraheen, gentleman, married Frances Roche of Cork, gentleman, and had issue; Andrew Roche, who was twice mayor of Cork, and married a daughter of Captain William Galway, who was uncle of Coroner Galway, and died without issue; Ellen, daughter of Garrett Barry, of Curraheen, married John Greedon, of Mount Desert, gentleman, and had issue; Teddy; Joe; and a daughter who by her first husband, Mr. Cunningham, had no issue, but by her second husband, Mr. Nugent, had one daughter, who married Mr. Dillon, of Newfoundland.

Thomas Barry, second son of Edmond Fitz Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick, married Miss Baenard, and had a daughter who died young. Edmond Barry of the city of Cork, a butter weigh-hose inspector, third son of Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, married first, Miss Goold and by her had a daughter, who married Mr. Goold, and soon after died without issue. Secondly, he married Catherine Conlon, of Limerick, and by her had three sons and two daughters.

Edmond Barry, junior, of the city of Cork, gentleman, married Miss McNamara, and had issue three daughters; Mary, who married William Harrington, who was also a druggist and J. P., and was the father of Stanley Herrington, J.P. Commissioner of National Education; William B. Herrington; Ignatius Harrington; Mary Anne, who married John Coppinger, of Peafield, county Cork, M.D., and had with other children, a son Richard John Coppinger, solicitor and secretary of the Cork, Blackrock and Passage Railway, for whom see the pedigree of the Coppinger family, where his descent is traced from Stephen Coppinger, M.P. for the city of Cork in 1559, and mayor of Cork in 1564 and 1572.

In 1800 David Barry, of Dunkerron, in the barony of Dunkerron, and of county Kerry, gentleman, subject Blackwater at fifty-three pounds yearly. In 1818 he made a lease of the castle hose and twenty acres of the lands of Dunkerron to James Magill, of Dromore, Esquire, at the yearly rent of one hundred pounds for his natural life. David died on the 20th of August, 1820.

Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick and Dunkerron, gentleman; who was born at Cork on the 9th of October, 1794, sold his interest in Dunderron to his first cousin, Thomas Taylor, of Dublin, M.D., and married Sarah Isabella Creagh,

daughter of Pierce Creagh, of Rockforest Lodge, gentleman, whose mother was Sarah, daughter of Pierce Nagle, of Anaskissy, gentleman, grandson of the pierce Nagle, of Anaekissy, gentleman, who was high sheriff, Knt., M.P., for the county of Cork, and attorney-general to King James II.

David Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, who was born on the 17th of September, 1839, and died unmarried on the 16th of February, 1864. He was succeeded by his next brother.

Pierce Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, who is the representative in the male line of the Barry Ross, Lords of Ibawne, through Redmond Bwy Barry, second son of David Fitz David Barry, of Rahanisky, last surviving son of David Downe Barry Roe, Lord of Ibawne, His heir presumptive is his brother, Edmond Barry, of 9 St. Patrick's Terrace, Cork, gentleman, who has inherited the Glanbeg estate of his uncle Joseph Barry, M.D., J.P.

William Barry, of Rockville, Carrigtwohill, gentleman, fifth son of Edmond Fitz Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville, gentleman, was born in 1557, and died the 24th of January, 1842, aged sixtyseven years. He was married to Margaret, eldest daughter of James Barry, of Desert, in the barony of Barrymore, and county Cork, gentleman, who died the 19th of November, 1793, aged sixty-five years. Said James Barry and his brother Robert Barry, of Glenville, are mentioned in the will of Thomas Barry, of Tignageragh, gentleman, dated 16th of November 1778, and were his first cousins, and were great-grandsons of Edmond Barry, of Tignageragh, gentleman, whose will is dated the 22nd of April, 1675, and whose father was Richard Barry, of Kilshannig, gentleman son of John Fitz Redmond Barry, of Rathcormac, Esq., and whose wife was daughter of Thomas Sarsfield, of Sarsfield's Court, and alderman of Cork and a prominent Confederate Catholic in 1641.

By his marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter of James Barry, of Desert; William Barry, of Rockville, had issue, Edmond, who died in infancy, James Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, born 1782, and died 1846, having married in 1818, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Barry, of Kilbolane, gentleman, and had issue, William Barry, of Dundullerick, gentleman, who died unmarried the 3rd of February, 1875, unmarried; Edward Barry, barrister-at-law, secretary to Sir Edward Sullivan, Master of the Rolls, died unmarried the 9th of June 1893; Anna Maria, married in 1560 her cousin, Philip W. Creagh, Solicitor, and had issue, Captain James William Joseph Creigh, born the 18th of September, 1663; Philip William Creagh, veterinary surgeon, Fermoy, born 5th of July, 1866; Elizabeth Mary Dosephine, born the 18th of June, 1862, and died the 15th of August, 1866; Margaret, died unmarried, the 5th of October, 1895.

Richard Barry, of Greenville, gentleman, married Catherine, eldest daughter of John Galway, of Rocklodge, Monkstown, county Cork, and Boon; county Clare, gentleman, Garrett Barry, of Greenville, gentleman, J.F. owner of the famous reechorses Arthur and Waitawhile, died unmarried.

Patrick Barry, of Cork, gentleman, died in 1861, having married Mary Anne, daughter of Stephen Murphy, of the city of Cork, and had an elder son Stephen Barry, of H.M. Customs, Cork, and a daughter, Date, who both died unmarried, William Henry Barry of Ballyadam, gentleman, J.F. who was heir to his uncle Henry Barry, Ballyadam, and was for many years postmaster of Cork. He married in 1857 Pauline Roche, only child of William Roche, whose brother, John Roche, amassed great wealth in the French Wars, and built Aghada House.

John Roche's only daughter, married to ---O'Brien, of Whitepoint, Queenstown, J.P., left a daughter, who married her cousin, William Roche, and with her husband died shortly after the birth of only daughter, Pauline, who was entrusted to the guardianship of her uncle, Dr. O'Brien, of Liverpool, and at marriage had a fortune of seven thousand pounds. The issue of the marriage of William Henry Barry and Pauline Roche are Henry, born 1862; William Gerard; Pauline; Edith, married--Hayes, surgeon major M.M. Army Medical Department, and had issue; Mary, married Cecil Smith Barry, second son of Captain Richard Smith Barry, of Ballyedmond, and first cousin of the Hon. Arthur Hugh Smith Barry, P.C. (now Lord Barrymore); Henrietta; Kate.

John Barry, Esq., M.D. medical officer of the Carrignaver dispensary district, married Ellen, daughter of David Kearney, of NovCastle, county Tipperary, and died in December, 1879, leaving two sons and a daughter--John; Henry, M.D.; Eveloon, who on the 27th of December 1872 married E. Browne Quirk, son of Philip Quirk, Knockala House, Brombro, Cheshire; issue, Lionel Quirk, Greenville House.

Henry Barry, of Ballyadam, gentleman, barony constable of Barrymore, coroner of the east riding of the county of Cork, Belgian counsel for the port of Cork, Knight of the Order of Leopold, etc., married Miss Lynch, and died on the 16th of December, 1868, without issue.

Johanna, the eldest daughter of William Barry, of Rockville, was born on the 1st of July, 1784, and died unmarried in 1873. Ellen, second daughter of William Barry, of Rockville, married James Fitzgerald of Castlelyons, gentleman, and had issue an only son, William Edmond Fitzgerald, who died unmarried in Australia. Mary, the third daughter died unmarried.

James Barry, of Birch Hill and Ahanisk, married Abigail, second daughter of James Barry, of Desert, gentleman, by his wife, Ellen Barry, who was the first cousin of James Barry, of Ballinaltig, born in 1732, and was father of the celebrated John Milner Barry, M.D. The other three daughters of the said James Barry, of Desert, by his first wife, were Margaret, who married William Barry, of Rockville; May, who married a M. Riordan, of Cork, and died without issue.

By his second wife, Ellen, daughter of David Barry, of Coura James Barry, of Desert, had many sons, of whom the youngest was Robert Barry; of Desert, and subsequently of Ballinacurra, merchant and shipowner.

Abigail Barry married, first, James Cotter, of Castlelyons, the marriage being recorded in the Catholic marriage register of the united parishes of Rathcormic and Gortroa, which goes back to the year of 1770. The issue of this marriage was an only son, James Cotter, clerk of the Midletown Union, who was born in 1784 and died in 1867, at his home at Carrigtwohill. By his wife, Penelope, eldest daughter of Thomas Barry, M.D., of Haghara, Castlelyons, he had three sons and two daughters; David, died unmarried; William, died unmarried; Patrick, clerk of Midletown Union in succession to his father, died unmarried; Abigail, married David Sisk, and with him sent to the United States; Elizabeth, married her second cousin, James David Barry, in America.

James Cotter, who was married to Abigail Barry, died in 1789, and his widow, who survived until 1833, married secondly, in 1789, James Barry, sixth son of Edmond Fitz Garrett Barry, of Dundullerick and Rockville. The issue of this marriage were--Edmond Barry, of Birch Hill and Midletown, who was born in 1790, and died in 1853, having married in 1832, Mary Anne, daughter of Maurice John Murphy, of Clonteed, in the barony of Muskry.

Edmond Barry's surviving issue of the marriage with Mary Anne Murphy, were--Margaret Barry, born in 1834, parish priest of Rathcormac, M.R.I.A., V.F.R.S.A.I., who was the author of the book "Barrymore" which gives a complete history of the Barry family from the earliest times, and from which most of the information contained in these sheets was obtained; James Barry, M.D., medical officer of the Carrigtwohill Dispensary District, a retired surgeon-major, M.M.A.M.D., served in England, Ireland, Northern India, Central America, and the West Coast of Africa, in a J. P. for the British Honduras. He married in 1870, a daughter of James Edward Marshall, whose father was rector of Athlon. The issue from the marriage of Dr. Barry with Alice Marshall, medical officer Rathcormac Dispensary District, born in 1871; Edmond Barry, of Mildianan, born in 1872; Joseph Barry, born in 1876, and Henry Barry, etc.

Dora, eldest daughter of Edmond Barry, of Rockville and Dundullerick, married Thomas Coppinger, of Barry's Court, who, after marriage resided at Rosamore, and had issue Edmond Coppinger, of Rosemore; William Coppinger of County Waterford; John Coppinger of Midletown; Joseph Coppinger of Midletown; Johanna, married Stephen Coppinger, of Midletown, and was grandmother of the present Thomas Coppinger, of Midletown.

Mary Anne, second daughter of Edmond Barry, of Rockville, and Dundullerick, married Philip Barry, of Ballynahina, about 1784, and had issue a daughter, Mary Anne, who married James Creagh, of Dundullerick, J.P.

The junior branch of the Dundullerick family is descended from Thomas Barry, a younger son of Thomas Fitz Edmond Barry, of Dundullerick. The said Thomas Fitz Thomas Barry, married a Miss Davis, and was father of David Barry, of Hightown and Cronvan, who married a Miss Daly, of Desert, and thereby had four sons: Thomas Barry, M.D., who left issue six daughters: Pennie, wife of James Cotter, of Carrigtwohill; Mary, wife of Mr. Lane, of Clyne; Grace, wife of Mr. Riordan; Ann, wife of William Fitzgerald; Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Bower. The second son of David Barry, was Garrett, M.D.; the third son was Edmond; and the fourth son, James, who died unmarried.

David Barry, D.D., oldest son of Thomas Barry, M.D., married Mary Peacock-Cook-Collis, of Castle Cook, and had issue; Thomas D. Barry, who married Jeanette, only daughter of Captain Smith, M.M. Waggon Train, of Pullinegan, Monmouthshire, and had issue; Edmond, H.W. Barry, clerk in orders, unmarried; Garrett James Barry, married and had four daughters, one of whom is still living (1902); Thomas Davis Collis Barry, Surgeon-Captain, who married and had issue; Thomas and Denis.

Thomas D. Barry, has three daughters; Jeanette, married Mr. Linton; Alice Mary; and Edith Collis.

William Barry, second son of David Barry, M.D.; Fermoy, died in childhood. The third son, David T. Barry, M.A., clerk in Orders Fischely Rectory, Norwich, married Anne, daughter of Surgeon-Captain McKee, and had issue; William Russell Barry, D.D. Judge B.S.C. Allababad: David, second son, married his cousin, Mary Domiton; Rev. George Duncan Barry, B.A. married a daughter of Commander Ried, R.N., and has issue a son. The fourth son of David Barry, Fermoy, Zachary Barry, D.D., clerk in Orders, married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Caleb Robertson, and had issue; Collis, who married but no issue given; Caleb Robertson, married but no issue given; Fred, died unmarried; Arthur, Edmond; and Hugh.

Dr. Garrett Barry, second son of David Barry, of Hightown and Cronovan, has now no extant issue. Edmond, third son of David Barry, of Hightown and Cronovan, married a sister of Dr. Goran of Kilworth, and had issue; David; John; Garrett; Mathew; Anne; and Mary David married and had a numerous family.

Barrys of Firville

Barry, of Firville, county Cork, born August 3, 1859; married 15 July 1889, Winfrde Mary, (died 14 July, 1907), a daughter of F. Ingress, Bell, F.R.I.B.A., of St. Stephen's Sutton, Surrey, and had issue; 1, Magdalin Phyllis, born 24 April, 1890; 2 Helen Mary, born 22 May, 1902.

Lineage--Michael Barry, of Elm Park, Farran, county Cork, born 1783; married 21 February 1804, Eliza, (born 1881) daughter of Macroome, county cork, and had issue; 1, James, born 1805; 2 Thomal, born 1814, married a daughter of Ellen Hardinge, who was a daughter of Henry Hardinge, of Firville, Macroome, county Cork, and had issue, a son who died unmarried.

Michael of Firville, Macroome which property he inherited from his mother, died D.S.P., in 1908; Ellen; Eliza, born 1812, died unmarried. Michael Barry, M.R.I.A., barrister at law, professor of Law, Queen's University, Ireland, born 24 September, 1810, died 24 June 1869, married Helen, daughter of James Hardiman, of Clough Hall, Kenyon, Lances and Devonshire Place, London, by whom he had issue; 1-Michael Thomas Richard Barry, of whom next; 1-Sarah, born 19 August, 1837, married in 1873; 2 Helen, born 3 May, 1839, married as his second wife, M.J. Clery, county Liverick, of Moorfield, county Dublin, who, D.S.P.; 3 Anne, born 11 April, 1842, married 14 September, 1868, W.A. Craig, of Crotonstown House, county Kildare, J.P.R.I.A. and had issue; 4-Henrietta, born 20 June, 1843; 5-Colia, a nun, born 22 May, 1845.

The Hon. Michael Thomas Richard Barry, who was the only son of Michael of Firville, Macroome, was Acting Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, born 16 April, 1836, died in 1866, married 7 October 1858, Laura Frances, daughter of John Booke, of Tyrelstoan, county Dublin and by her had issue; 1-Frederick Frances, now of Firville; 1-Mary Helen, married as his second wife, 2 February, 1886, Aime F. Fittel, of Wintons, East Croydan, Surrey, and has issue; 2-Laura, married A. De Massias, killed with all his family in the disaster at St. Pierre, Martinique.

Arms-Barry of six arg; and gn., on a chief vert. a ship between two trofiols slipped or.

Crest-Cut of a Castle with two towers or, a wolf's head per pale arg. and gn. louged of the lost.

Motto-Boutez en avant.

Seat-Firville, Macroon, county Cork; Residence, St. Helen's Wellington, Surrey.

Barry of Sandville.

James Grene Barry, of Sandville, county Limerick, and of Bellevue, J.P., born 20 April, 1841, married 20 June, 1881, Mary only daughter of Thomas Kane, M.D. of While Hall, Limerick, and has issue; 1-James Thomas, born 18 June, 1882; 2-Gerald, born 1883; 3-Donal, born 1885; 4-William, born 1887; 5-John, had issue, 1-Nesta, 2-Anne, both married.

Lineage-This family of Barrys is descended from the 2nd son of the Buttevant branch, and settled in Limerick county early in the sixteenth century. By an inquisition taken at St. Frances Abbey, Limerick dated 12 March 1623, Donal Barry, of Bally, of Ballyguybeg, in the barony of Clanwilliam, county Limerick, (who died 30 of April, 1912-- was found to have held in feeult, a reprisas, the lands of Ballyguybeg and Bohergas, by his wife, Savina O'Hea, (Living 12 March, 1623) and has issue, 1-Donal, his heir; 2-David, who was father of MacDavid Barry, of Fernane, born 1648, died 6 July, 1736, having had issue by his wife, (who died in 1731); 1-Michael of Fernane, d.s.p. 1748; 2-Thomas of Rathwood; 3-Edmund; 4-David; 1-Mary, married R. Hayes, of Killurage.

David Barry, born 1588 and was 24 years of age at his father's death, married Joanna, daughter of Sir John Burke, of Prittas, county Limerick, and died in 1633. There is an elaborate inscription on his tomb and his coat of arms with the crescent, distinguishing his descent from the second son. He is described as the "Very Noble" of the ancient race of Barrys, who had served his country with liberality.

Donal Barry had issue, 1-Donal, whose son married Mary, daughter of O'Ryan, of Annagh, county Limerick. Having joined the Confederate Catholics in 1642, his property was confiscated, and he and his family were transported across the Shannon. (The certificate of transportation was dated 19 December, 1653). This branch of the family became extinct on the death of James Barry in 1766. David, Edmond and Thomas.

David Barry, of Fryarstown, the second son, married the daughter and co-heiress of William Ryan of Clank-
een, and died after 1655, leaving issue, John and Gerlad (or Garrett). The elder son, John Barry, of Fryarstown, had issue, Garrett, David and Thomas.

Garrett Barry, the eldest son, of Fryarstown, married the daughter of Raleigh, of Ballingoulough, by whom he had issue, John, Garrett and Daniel, or Donal.

John Barry, of Fryarstown, the eldest son, born 4 February, 1749, married 3 November, 1767, Anastatia, daughter of M. Burke, of Askeaton, died 1 May, 1819, having issue, James of Rocktown, born 3 May, 1771, married in 1812, Mary, daughter of H. Molony, of Graggs, county Clare, and died 25 July 1828, leaving issue, three sons; 1-Breaslan, of Ballydama, Queen's county, and had issue, 1-Mary, married 8 January, 1833, Henry Potter, of Ballynean, county Limerick, 2-Alice, married 10 October, 1841, Chesters Brow Malony, of Innis, and left issue. 2-John, of whom presently; 3-Thomas, born 1783, married Mary, daughter of Joseph Rartwell, of Bruff, died in 1837, and leaving issue;

The second son, John Barry, of Fryarstown, (now Sandville) born 20 February, 1779, married 13 February, 1804, Mary daughter of R. O'Shaughnessy, of Fryarstown Lodge, and by her (who died 3 April, 1855 had issue; 1-James, his heir; 2-Thomas of Catherine, born in 1809, married 26 August 1835, Margaret, daughter of M. Burke, of Ballyglass, and by her (who died 14 December, 1860) had issue. He died 22 March 1866, and was buried at Sandhurst, Australia; 3-John of Sandville, born in 1824, d.s.p., 10 November, 1860, 1-Marryanne, married 27 February, 1843, to John Bell, (who died 15 February 1849). Mr. Barry was slain by his son in September 1839.

James Barry, of Bellevue, born 17 November, 1805, married first 18 July, 1833, Christianna, daughter of Daniel Clancy, D.L., of Charleville, which lady died without issue in May, 1836, secondly, 29 November, 1837, married the daughter of John Grene, of Cappamurra, Cashel, of an ancient Kent family, and died 2 September, 1856, having by her (who died 2 June, 1878) issue; 1-James Grene, his heir; 2-Albert, (Rev) of Waverhee, Liverpool, born 23 May, 1842, 3-William of Buenos Ayres, born 21 October, 1851; 4-Nicholas, of Limerick, born 5 October, 1853; John of Victoria, Australia, born 27 November, 1856; 1-Anne, born 14 June, 1844, married 39 November, 1867, to Thomas Butler, of Suirvale, Tipperary, and had issue; 2-Mary, born 29 April, 1855.

Arms-Arg. three bars gemel gu., a bordure and in chief a crescent as. for difference.

Crest-out of a castle srg. charged with a crescent, as in the arms, a wolf's head.

Motto-Boutez en avant.

Seat-Sandville House, Ballyneecty and Bellevue, Croom, county Limerick.

Club-County Club, Limerick.

Barry of Castle Cor.

William Morton Barry, of Castle Cor, county Cork, J.P., born 20 June, 1859, married in February, 1881, to Constance Marianne, third daughter of Frederick John Walkie, of the Briory of Bostwick.

Lineage--Richard Barry, 11th Hussars, married Eliza, daughter of Darby O'Grady, of Rockbarton, county Limerick, and sister of Standish, first Viscount Guillamere, purchased the estate of Castle Cor from the family of Dianne Freeman, and was father of William Morton Barry, of Castle Cor., J.P., Major 8th Hussars, born in 1820, married first in 1845, Arabella, daughter of Colonel Persse, by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married in October, 1868, John Shory, of Bickham, county Devon. He married secondly, 19 January, 1856, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Becher, first Bart., of Ballgiblin, and died in 1871, leaving by her a son and heir William Morton Barry, now of Castle Cor. Seats:

Cast Cor, Danturk, county Cork, and Derry Keel, Cort., county Galway.

Bury Barry, of Ballyclough

James Robert Barry (Bury Barry), of Ballycough, county Cork, J.P., born 3 January 1875, succeeded his grand-uncle in 1885, when he assumed the additional name of Barry.

Lineage--The family formerly seated at Lisnegar, near Rathcormac, claims to be descended from Robert, eldest brother to Philip, ancestor of the Earl of Barrymore.

Redmond Barry, of Lisnegar and Rathcormac, county Cork, married first Mary, daughter of John Boyle, of Castlelyons, county Cork, and had issue, a son and two daughters; 1-James, his heir; 1-Anne, married Samuel Hartwell, a Captain in the Army and was slain at Landen; 2-Catherine, married Clan Sodrick, first Viscount Midletown, Mr. Barry, married secondly, in 1666, Jane, eldest daughter of Sir. Nicholas Pruden, Knt, of Ballyclough, county Cork, M.P. for Battinmore, and had with her two daughters and another son.

Redmond Barry, of Ballyclough, High Sheriff of county Cork, 1734, who married Henrietta, second daughter of William Dunscombe, of Mount Desert, county Cork, and had issue; James, his heir, of whom hereafter, as successor to his cousin Redmond Barry, of Rathcormac, as McAdam Barry. Mary, married Richard Aldworth St. Leger, Viscount Donerail. Mr. Barry, whose will dated 3 March, 1681, was proved 23 March, 1690, was slain by his eldest son, by his first wife.

James Barry, of Rathcormac, (McAdam Barry) who was a Colonel in the Army, married first, Mary daughter of Abraham Anselm, of London, and had issue, two sons and a daughter; 1-James, his heir; 2-Redmond, successor to his brother; 1-Mary, died unmarried.

Colonel Barry married secondly, Susanna, daughter of John Townsend, of Tomoleage, county Cork, and Lady Katherine Barry, his wife, who was a daughter of Richard, Earl of Barrymore, and they had issue; two sons, both doctors, and both died without issue, David and Patrick and two daughters; 1-Elizabeth, married Noblett Dunscomby, of Mount Desert, county Cork; 2-Katherine, married John Townsend, Colonel Barry was succeeded by his eldest son.

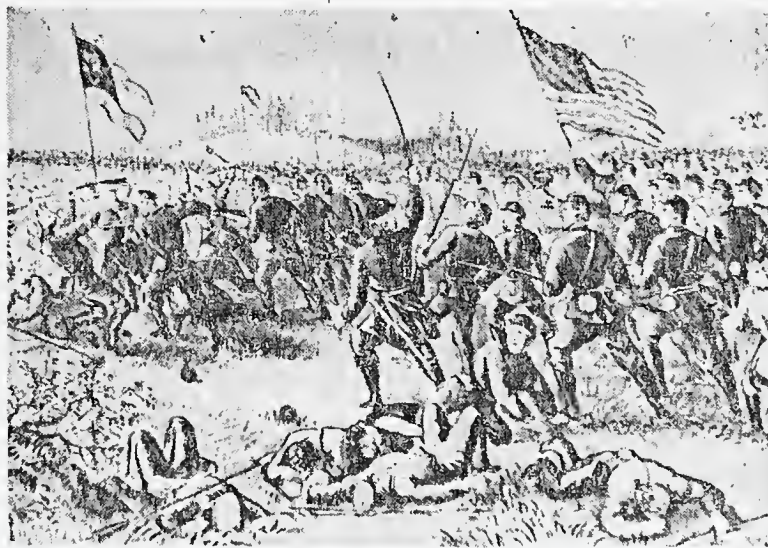
James Barry, of Rathcormac (McAdams Barry), High sheriff of county Cork in 1721, who died unmarried and was succeeded by his next brother.

Redmond Barry, of Rathcormac, (McAdam Barry), died without issue in 1751, and was succeeded by his cousin.

James Barry, of Ballyclough, (McAdam Barry), married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Abraham Green, of Ballymachree, county Limerick, and died the 25 Oct. 1793, leaving and elder sons and heir.

Redmond Barry, of Ballyclough (McAdam Barry), died unmarried the 10 February, 1812, and was succeeded by his brother.

Henry Green Barry, of Ballyclough, (McAdam Barry) who was a Major General in the Army, married 21 September, 1804, Phoebe, daughter of John Armstrong Poought, of Littlebrook, King's county, and died 13 May, 1838, leaving issue; 1-James, his heir, of Ballyclough; 2-Henry, Captain, E.I.C.S. and was killed in Burmah, unmarried; 3-Redmond, Sir, L.L.D. Trinity College, Dublin, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria, and Chancellor of the University of Melbourne; 4-St. Leger Barry, of Ballyclough; 5-John Richard Barry, Lieut. 86th Foot, died in India, unmarried; 6-William Wigram Barry, Major General, R.A., died 19 April, 1883, 1-Letitia, married Rev. Robert Bury, of Carrigrennane, county Cork, and had a son, Captain Robert Bury, who married his cousin Anna Maria, daughter of Richard Hart, and by her, who married secondly 29, April, 1891 Captain J. M. Bradley, R.N. and had issue an only son, James Robert Barry, now of Ballyclough; 2-Eliza, married Colonel Murray Simpson; 3-Caroline, died unmarried, 1-April, 1872; 4-Katherine, married Colonel Osborne Broadley, and died the 6 February 1875, having issue; 5-Phoebe, died unmarried; 6-Charlotte, married John Carroll, J. P., Barrister, who died in 1875; 7-Louise, died unmarried.



Library Of Congress Drawing Of Battle Of Corinth

—UPI Tel-photo

This Was The Civil War—

Struggle For Mississippi

By MERTON T. AKERS
United Press International Staff

WHILE THE Confederates were invading Maryland in the East, another big war

unfolded across three states in the West. Here in Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky, the Confederates made a desperate bid in the fall of 1862 to win back the territory they had lost since Forts Henry and Donelson fell to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant in the spring and to Union armies which had pierced all the way into northern Mississippi.

The Confederates laid their plans carefully late in the summer. Two armies would strike north into Tennessee and then on into Kentucky, even to the Ohio River.

That would ease the pressure on Tennessee, where Nashville, the capital, was held by the Federals. But first they would try to knock out the Union forces in Mississippi.

The South's bid for a quick victory nearly succeeded. At one point its invasion lapped at the Ohio River at Covington, Ky., across from Cincinnati. Other advance Gray detachments drove close to Louisville, Ky., on the Ohio.

BUT FROM THOSE two high points, the invasion ebbed back into Tennessee where it had started.

The campaign against Union forces in Mississippi splintered at Iuka and Corinth.

Both sides were suffering from divided commands.

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Grant retained the Army of the Tennessee, which was posted from Memphis south to Corinth.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell took his Army of the Ohio east to threaten Chattanooga, Tenn., a key point on the Tennessee River.

Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, Confederate commander after

Shiloh, was succeeded by Gen. Braxton Bragg when Beauregard displeased President Jefferson Davis.

Bragg and Buell were the opponents who raced north across Tennessee and Kentucky in the fall of '62 and then retraced their steps in opposite roles.

THE OPONENTS IN the Mississippi end of the Confederate offensive were Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans for the Union and Maj. Gens. Earl Van Dorn and Sterling Price for the South.

Price pushed his 17,000 men into Iuka, Miss.

Grant planned to snap up Price at Iuka before Van Dorn could arrive from the south.

Rosecrans commanded one wing from Grant and Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord the other.

Late on Sept. 19, 1862, Rosecrans, advancing on Iuka from the south with about 9,000 men, ran into the Confederates outside of town.

The fighting lasted two hours until dark and was extremely heavy.

By some trick of acoustics, Ord, a few miles away, heard no firing—he was supposed to attack on that signal—and did not get into the fight. The next day he marched into Iuka with his bands playing.

BUT PRICE HAD abandoned the field overnight to join Van Dorn and the battle was over when Ord arrived.

Casualties were heavy considering the numbers engaged. Rosecrans lost 782—144 killed, 598 wounded and 40 missing to Price's 1,516—263 killed, 692 wounded and 561 missing.

Rosecrans now moved his command northwest to Corinth where he strengthened the fortifications.

Van Dorn and Price moved in on Corinth with 22,000 men late in September. Rosecrans opposed them with about 21,000 troops.

The battle of Corinth started early on Oct. 3 and lasted two days.

Van Dorn's first attack hit two Federal divisions outside the inner defenses. The blue-coats fought stubbornly but had to fall back behind the fortifications.

Price then sent his divisions against the Union center about 1 p.m.

THE FEDERALS WAITED until the Confederates broke out of a woods and advanced

over an open field. When they reached point blank range the Federals poured in a deadly fire, including artillery from entrenched positions on the left.

Price's men retreated, reformed and tried again, but were repulsed.

The third charge sent some Federals running but the line held until fighting died out at nightfall.

Van Dorn felt he had the battle won and that another thrust would bring victory.

It was 9 a.m. before the Confederates attacked on Oct. 4. They hit first on the Federal right. Again Price's troops led the attack, broke through and penetrated into the town of Corinth, fighting along streets and around houses.

Rosecrans saw the break and rode among his panicked troops. His hat was shot away. His hair streamed in the wind.

He "fought like a private soldier, dealt sturdy blows with the flat of his sword and fairly drove them to stand," Whitelaw Reid, a war correspondent wrote. "Then came a quick rally which his magnificent bearing inspired . . . and the charging column was speedily swept back outside the entrenchments."

AT THE SAME time the Confederates also hit the Federal left. They stormed Battery Robinett, an entrenched artillery position, and some of the foremost ranks spilled over the top of the works but were driven out by a bayonet charge.

Back in the woods they reformed and, led by Col. W. P. Rogers of the Second Texas, they swarmed over the works despite heavy losses. Colonel Rogers carried a flag to the top of the rampart. A Union drummer boy picked him off with a single revolver shot. His men raced on, about 100 reaching the Corinth public square. But then they were beaten back into the woods.

That was enough for Van Dorn. Soon after 7 p.m. he ordered a retreat.

Union casualties were: 355 killed; 1,841 wounded; 324 missing. The Confederate losses were 473 killed; 1,997 wounded and 1,763 missing.

But as the firing died out at Corinth this day of 94 degree heat, Braxton Bragg was knocking at the door of Louisville and there was something akin to panic along the Ohio.



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James Barry, eldest son of General Henry Green Barry, of Ballyclough, (McAdam Barry), J.P., and D.L., High Sheriff in 1841, born 28 July, 1805, a Captain in the Army, married second of March, 1841, Olivia Maria, daughter and sole heiress, of Frances Drew, of Mocollop Castle, county Waterford, and died without issue, 30 April, 1881. His widow married secondly, Lieut. Colonel George Edward Hillior, C.B., late inspector General, Royal Irish Constabulary, and died in 1884.

St. Leger Barry, succeeded his brother, James Barry, of Ballyclough, (McAdam Barry) J.P., late Captain of the 65th Foot, born in 1835, married in 1883, Mary Caroline Therese, daughter of Georga Carr, and died the 1 July, 1888, and was succeeded by his grand-nephew.

Seat--Ballyclough, Fermoy, county Cork.

Arms--Quarterly; first and fourth, Barry of six arg. and gn. for Barry; second and third vert. across crosslet or, in chief a crescent arg. for difference, for Barry.

Crest--1st Barry, out of castle arg. a wolf's head couped so languet gu; 2nd, a boar's head couped at the neck or tucked arg., charged with a crescent for difference gu.

Motto, Under the arms, Boutez en avant; over the crest, Virtus sub cruce crescit.

Barry of Summer Hill

John Edmond Barry, of Summer Hill House, county Wexford, J.B. and D.L., born in 1835, married first, in 1880, Minnie, only daughter of the Late Richard Joseph Devereux, M.P., of Summer Hill, county Wexford. She died in 1893, having had issue a son, who died in 1898. He married secondly, in 1898, Olivia Goodall, widow of Major General Loftus Steel, who was the daughter of the late Captain George Pemberton Pigott, of Slevoe Castle, and by her had issue; Raymond Charles Devereux, born in 1899.

Lineage--Sir John Edmund Barry, knt., of 12 Mountjoy Square, Dublin, President of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce in 1897-9, a member of the Dublin Port and Dock & Board from 1847 to 1897, and since 1899, a member of the Board of Superintendence of Dublin Hospital, and Governor of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park, since 1903, born 6 February, 1828, eldest son of the late John Barry, merchant of Dublin, married, 1 September, 1849, Teresa, daughter of the late John Keefe, Ifterknock, county Meath, and has, with other issue, and eldest son, John Edmund Barry, of Summer Hill.

Residence--Rocklands, county Wexford and Ballygeary. Club--Constitutional.

Smith-Barry of Bally Edmond

Robert Courtenay Smith-Barry, of Bally Edmond, county Cork, J.P., born 19 February, 1858.

Lineage--John Courtenay, son of George Courtenay, married Anne, daughter of --- Browne, of Bally Edmond, county Cork, and left with a younger son Thomas, an elder son.

George Courtenay, of Bally Edmond, married Anne, eldest daughter of Leonora Ashe, of Drishane, county Cork, and by her, who died in 1825, had with other issue, a son, Robert Courtenay, of Bally Edmond, J.P., married by linense, 20 September, 1790, Catherine, second daughter of John Nash, of Ballyheen county Cork, and by her, who died in 1749, had issue; 1-George, of Dromadda, county Cork, High Sheriff in 1826, born in 1755, marriage settlements dated 29 July, 1814, Caroline Augusta, eldest sister of John Smith-Barry, of Harbor Hill, Cheshire and Fots, county Cork. She died 28 May 1853, He died D.V.P., 10 December, 1837, having issue; 1-George, successor to his grand-father; 1-Caroline Augusta, married in 1840, Mountiford Longfield, D.L., of Castle Mary, county Cork, who died 8 November, 1864, leaving issue; 2-John, succeeded his nephew George; 2-Anne, married in 1811, Simon Dring, of Rockgrove, county Cork, and d.s.p., in 1812. He died 13 December, 1833; 3-Eliza Mary, married 21 April, 1814, John Smith-Barry, of Marbury Hall and Fota, and died 16 April, 1828, having by him, who died 26 February, 1837, had issue; 1-John, born 25 September, 1821, died unmarried in March, 1834; 2-James Hugh, father of the first Baron Barrymore; 3-Robert Hugh, Captain, Oth Hussars, born 13 January, 1820, died unmarried 25 April, 1849; 4-Richard Hugh, of whom presently; 1-Anne, born 14 March, 1817, died unmarried in November, 1834; 3-Catherine Mary, died unmarried in 1813.

Mr. Robert Courtenay was succeeded by his grandson, John Courtenay, of Bally Edmond and Ballymagooley, county Cork, High Sheriff in 1852 born in 1798, succeeded by his nephew in 1844, and died unmarried in 1861.

Richard Hugh Smith-Barry, of Bally Edmond, J.P., and D.L., county Cork, and J. P. Hants, Captain (retired) 12th Lancers, and sometime Admiral, Royal Cork Yacht Club, born 21 February, 1823, fourth son of John Smith-Barry, of Marbury and Fots, and Elizabeth, Mary, his wife, second daughter of Robert Courtenay, of Bally Edmond, (see above), was succeeded by his uncle in 1861, married 18 April, 1850, Georgina Charlotte, daughter of Colonel J. Grey, of Backford Hall, Northumberland. She died 9 September, 1893. He died 23 January, 1894, leaving issue;

1-Robert Courtenay, of Bally Edmond; 2-Cecil Arthur, born 19 October, 1863, died 21 November, 1908, married the daughter of W. H. Barry, and had issue, two daugh-

ters, Nina Mary Georgina, born 15 June, 1859, married in September, 1885, Major Thomas Henry Burton Foster, of Holt Wilts, and had issue; and Eileen Emma, born 25 April 1861, married 25 April, 1882, Godfrey Hugh Wheeler Coxwell Rodgers, of Abington Manor and Bowdeswell Court, county Gloucester, and has issue 3-Cathleen Winifrede, born 25 October, 1868.

Arms--Quarterly, 1st and 4th arg. three bars gemel gu. 9Barry 2nd and 3rd quarterly, 1st and 4th gu. on a chevron or between three bezants so (Smith), 2nd and 3rd as a fesse arg. between three porcupines or (Heriz) the whole within a bordure company erne, and of the second.

Crest--A cattle arg. issuing from the battlements thereof a wolf's head sa chargea with a cross patee fitchee or.

Motto--Boutez en avant.

Seat--Bally Edmond, Midletown, county Cork.

Harold-Barry of Ballymonare

Harold Philip Harold-Barry, of Ballyvonare, county Cork, born 19 November, 1865, married 30 April, 1895, Helen Frances Mary, daughter of John Gerard Ridell, of Harmeston Hall, Rotherham, Yorks, and has issue; 1-John Gerard, born 28 January, 1896; 2-Charles William, born 21 May 1897; 3-Edward Basil, born 1 September, 1901; 1-Hilda Mary, Philomana, born 25 May, 1900.

Lineage--The family of Harold was long seated in the county Dublin, where they possessed large estates at Harold Cross. The immediate, ancestor of his branch was Richard Harold, of Singland and Pennywell, county Limerick, married Mary, only child and heiress of John Barry, of Ballyvoanre, county Cork, and had a son, John Harold Barry, of Ballyvonare, county Cork, (who assumed the additional name of Barry on inheriting the Barry property), married first, in 1822, Eliza, daughter of Henry Harrison, of Castle Harrison, county Cork, and had issue, (with Richard, Henry and Margaret), who all died young, a son, John, of whom presently.

Mr. Harold Barry, married secondly, in 1843, Margaret, Hon. Chanolnesse of the Order of St. Anne of Bavaria, sister of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Esmonds, Bart. P.C., of Ballynastragh, county Wexford, and widow of Peter Locke, of Athgoe, county Dublin. She d.s.p. 25 December, 1878. His son, John Harold Barry, of Ballyvonare, county Cork, J.P., and D.L., High Sheriff in 1880, born in August, 1823, married in October, 1860, Margaret Josephine, daughter of William Gibson, of Roebuck, county Dublin and Balvedere Place, Dublin, and died 5 May, 1898, leaving issue;

1-John, born in 1863, died in 1864; 2-Harold Philip, now of Ballyvonare; 3-William John, born in September, 1869, died at Mreugersdorp, South Africa, 2 February, 1896, from wounds received in action; 4 Richard, born and died in 1871; 5-Edward Daniel, (Rev) born in August, 1872; 6-Philip, born in March, 1879; 1-Marcella, married Garrett Nagle, of Chogher, county Cork, and has issue; 2-Eliza; 3-Margaret Josephine; 4-Anne, married Thomas Leahy, of Woodfort, county Cork, and has issue; 5-Isabella.

Seat-Ballyvonare, Buttevant, county Cork.

Club-Royal Yacht Club, Queenstown.

Barry of Leamlare

Henry Joseph Arthur Robert Bruno Standish Barry, of Leamlare, county Cork, J.P., born 8 November, 1873, married 18 April, 1899, Eleanore Lillian Helen, daughter of Major General C.B. Lucie-Smith, M.S.C., and has issue; 1-Charles Henry Joseph Garrett Standish Barry, born 9 February, 1900; 1-Marcella Standish Barry; 2-Margaret Standish Barry.

Lineage--Bohn Barry, of Leamlare, temp, Charles I, married Isabel Nagle, of Moneanimie, and had a son, Garrett, his heir. By a grant from Charles I, in the 12th year of his reign (1636, the family estates were confirmed to their proprietor. John Barry was succeeded by his son, Garrett Barry, of Leamlara, who obtained from Charles II a confirmatory grant of Leamlara.

Garrett Married Ellen, daughter of Daniel Duff O'Cahill, and Ellen his wife, who was the daughter of McCartia Reagh, he was succeeded at his death by his son, David Barry, of Leamlara, who married Catherine, daughter of Standish Grady, of Elton, county Limerick, and was father of Standish Barry, of Leamlara, who married in 1708, Eleanor, Daughter of Thedy Quinn, of Adre, county Limerick, and had issue three sons; David; Garrett; and John, who died unmarried and six daughters; Catherine, who married Joseph Anthony; Elizabeth, who married Patrick Lacy, of Milton, county Eimerick, whose daughter the mother of Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B.; Margaret, who married John Stack; Mary; Eleanor Anne, who married Simon Haly, of Ballyhally.

The eldest son, David Barry, of Leamlara, having died without issue, was succeeded by his brother Garrett Barry, of Leamlara, who married Anne Hussey, daughter of the Baron of Galtrim, and dying in 1786, left two daughters; Anne, who married Timothy Deasy; and Elenor, who married Hatton Conron.

Standish Barry, of Leamlara, who married in July, 1787, Margaret, daughter of Philip Roche, of Limerick, and had three sons and three daughters; John, who died unmar-

ried in 1833; Henry Standish who succeeded his brother as male heir of the family in 1864; Margaret, who married Thomas Butler, of Ballycarron; Penelope, of Leamlara, who purchased the estate from eldest brother, and who shortly afterwards died; Anne.

Mr. Barry died in April, 1821, and was succeeded by his eldest son Garrett Standish Barry, of Leamlara, county Cork, J.P. and D.S. High Sheriff in 1830. He was the first Catholic Member of Parliament elected from county Cork after the Act of Emancipation in 1829. He died the 26th of December, 1864, and was succeeded by his next surviving brother.

Henry Standish Barry, of Leamlara, married in 1836 Angelina, youngest daughter of William Brander, of Morden Hall, Surrey, and died the 31st of August, 1879, leaving a son and successor, Charles Standish Barry, of Leamlara, county Cork, J.P., born in 1847, married the 5th of August, 1869, the Honorable Margaret Mary Southwell, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Honorable Arthur Thomas Southwell, and the sister of the 4th Viscount Southwell, K.P. and died the 10th of November, 1827, leaving issue; Henry Joseph Arthur Robert Bruno Standish Barry, now of Leamlara; Winifred Mary Standish, who died unmarried the 15th of May, 1892.

Arms; Arg. Three bars. Gu.

Crest; A Castle arg. from the top issuing a wolf's head sa.

Motto; Boutez en avant.

Seat; Leamlara House, Carrigtwohill, county Cork.

Barry of Roclaveston, England

Barry, Pendick, Esq., of Roclaveston Manor, County Nottingham, born 6 May, 1783, succeeded his father Pendock Barry, Esq., LL.D., March, 1833, and was deputy lieutenant for Nottinghamshire.

Lineage--This family drives its direct descent from Godridus. Richard de Barry, grandson of Ranulf de Insula, and Matilda Malebesse, his wife, confirmed in the reign of Henry II, a grant of his church of Tallerton, made by his grand-father and grandmother aforesaid to Linton Abbey, in the time of Henry I.

Many grants appear to have been made to that priory by the Barry family; one by Warner de Insula, for his own soul and his brothers, Hugh, the prior and Radulphus. To a grant of the tithe in Bradmers, Ralph Barri and Ranulf de Insula are witnesses; and again, Robert de Glamorgan gives homages etc., to Lenton Priory for the health of his soul, and the souls of his father, Philip de Glanmorgan and Brien de Insula.

From these coincidences of names, it is not impossible that the Nottinghamshire Barrys may be the same with those who at an early period possessed considerable property in Clamorgan, and had their residence in the little Island of Barry, and afterwards temp. Henry II, at Manorbier Castle, Pembrokeshire.

The Tollerton and Tversal branches of the family have the same origin, but a period of their separation is not so clearly ascertained. The Tallerton line preserved a male succession for centuries, and ever maintained a leading position in the county.

In the 14th century, (Edward III) Sir John Barry of Tallerton, served as one of the knights of the Shire in Parliament, and is probably the Sir John Barry mentioned in the siege of Caerlaverock.

The eventual heiress of this long descended house, Matilda Barry, only child of William Barry, of Tallerton, Esq., married Richard Pendock, Esq., of Gotherington, county, Gloucester, descended from Pendock of Pendock, who had a son and successor, William Pendick, Esq., of Tallerton, who married Eleanor, daughter of Lovett, of Liscombe Bucks, and was succeeded by his son, John Pendock Esq., of Tallerton, who married 9 September, 1594, and Frances, daughter of Richard Parkyna, Esq., of Bunney Motts, and dying in 1634, was succeeded by his son, Richard Pendock, Esq., of Tallerton, born in 1595, and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Gelsthrop, Esq., of Whatton, Motts, and Fishlake, Yorkshire, and dying in November, 1646, left a son and successor, Philip Pendock, of Tallerton.

This latter Philip was born in 1621, and married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Charlton, Esq., of Chilwaell, Motts, and had only daughter and heiress, Ann Pendock, of Tallerton, who married John Neale, Esq., of Mansfield Woodhouse, born 18 September, 1657, (son of Richard Neal, of the same place, who came from Ireland with the Duke of Newcastle) and dying in 1692, left a son, John Neale, of Tollerton, Esq., born at Mansfield Woodhouse, in 1686, who married Elizabeth Major, of Ralper, county Derby, and had issue, Pendock Nealy, of whom presently.

John, in holy orders, rector of Tollerton and Sibson, who married Elizabeth Lowe, daughter of Lowe, of Park Hill, county Derby, and had a son, Pendock of whom hereafter, as successor to his uncle.

Thomas, in holy orders, rector of Sibson, county Leicester, and of Tallerton, bapt. 11 December, 1733, who married Susanna, daughter of Philip Falkner, Esq., of Lincoln, by whom he had issue, Thomas Pendock, and Pendock-William, and two daughters, Pendock, who married Sara Wright, and died s.p.

John, in holy orders, rector of Tollerton, born 29 March, 1776, who married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Dennis, Rector of Bramshot, Hants, and had a son, Philip Pendock, born in 1798. Susanna married her cousin, Pendock Barry, LL.D., of Roclaveston, the eldest son, Pendock Nealy, of Tollerton, Esq., married Harriet, sister of Richard, first Lord Eliot, of Port Eliot, D.S.P., in 1773, and was succeeded by his nephew, Pendock Neale, Esq., born 27 August, 1757, and married his cousin, Susanna, daughter of his uncle the Rev. Thomas Neale, and by her, (who died 22 April, 1811), had issue.

Pendock Barry, now of Roclaveston. Sussanna Falkner Neale, died unmarried in 1821. Mr. Neale, who assumed, in 1812, by signor manual, the surname of Barry, in lieu of his patronymic, died 13 March, 1833, and was succeeded by his only son and heir, the present Pendock-Barry Barry, Esq., of Roclaveston.

Arms: Gu. Three bars, unbattled, arg.

Crest: The embattlement of the tower, gu.
charged with three reesses in fess, arg.

Motto: Rege it Victoria.

Seat: Roclaveston, England.

Taken from the original lists of emigrant, persons of quality, who went from Great Britian, to the American Plantations, from 1600 to 1700. By John Camden Hotter, *HOTTEN*
Published in 1874.

Clement Barry, of Exton, 22 years of age, among the passengers of the Margarett, for St. Christopus, in March 1633.

James Barry, of Dorchester, husbandman, among the passengers on the Virgin, of Hampton, of 60 to tonnes, John Weare, Master, for Bar bathoss & John De Le Hay, merchany, who have taken the oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, the 30 of March, 1639, (1640).

William Barry, taken from among the names, from list of those living in Virginia, February, 16, 1623.

Sergeant William Barry, in the Bona Noua, taken from the justers of the inhabitants of Virginia, in 1624 and 1625.

John Barry, and Alice Barry, taken from a perfect list of all names of inhabitants in the parish of Christ Church, with exact account of all land, this December 22, 1697. John had fourteen acres, and Alice had ten acres.

Descendants of Colonel Charles Barry, referred to on page five of this history, of whom, James, William, Charles, went to the Colony of Virginia. The first, and second generations in America. (See 12, 85, 86, 87.)

James Bryan Barry, son of Colonel Charles Barry, brought with him to America, in 1732, his son James Buckner Barry, who was then four years of age.

James Buckner Barry, removed from Virginia, to Newborn District, Jones County, North Carolina, on White Oak River, near the line of Carteret County. He married a Miss Noble, and had issue seven children; David; Bird; Mark; all of whom will be referred to later. Feribe; Bryan; Rachel; and Nancy,-- the latter three will be referred to later.

The third and fourth generations in America.

David Barry, married and died, leaving two children; David and James, both of whom went to Tennessee. Bird Barry, died unmarried. Mark Barry, married Miss Mary Cassandra Howard, and died leaving three children; David; Noble; Lewis; and Hardy.

Rachel Barry, married Bridger Jones, and they moved to Georgia, about 1796.

Bryan Buckner Barry, married Miss Mary Murroll, and had issue of twelve children; William, who died without issue; Bryan; Brazil; Brinson the three latter will appear again; James, who died in boyhood; Augustus; James Buckner; Claudius; the latter three will be again referred to; Mary; Rachel; Althalia, all of whom will appear again; and an infant dying unnamed.

Bryan, son of Bryan Buckner, married Miss Rebecca Barrow, and had issue, only one surviving child, Rachel, who married Charles Stewart, of Huston, Texas, and had issue, one son, John S. Stewart, an attorney.

Bazil, son of Bryan Buckner, married first, Miss Dulcia Frazel, and had issue, one daughter, now Mrs. Margaret Barry Strange, of Falls County Texas. After his first wife died, he married Miss Sarah Pierce, and had two sons, John and Ernest, who lived in Onslow county, North Carolina.

Mary, daughter of Bryan Buckner, married John Bryant, and had issue only one surviving child, a son, who lives in Falls County, Texas. Brinson, son of Bryan Buckner, married Louise Baisson, and the entire family died.

Rachel, daughter of Bryan Buckner, married Brice Burnap, and had issue, two daughters, Sarah and Caroline, who married two brothers named Herst, and live in Onslow county, North Carolina.

Athalia, daughter of Bryan Buckner married Jerome B. Frazel, and had issue, one daughter living, Emma, who married John Cox, of Onslow county, North Carolina.

Descendants of Augustus Barry

The third generation in America

Augustus Barry, son of Bryan Buckner, married first, Miss Ann Ambrose, and had issue, four children; Ambrose, who lives in Navarro county, Texas; Murrill, who lives in Marlin, Texas; Victoria, who married Floyd Church, and lives in Corsicana, Texas; Peter Buckner, who lives in Maridian, Bosque county, Texas.

After the death of his first wife, Augustus Barry, married Mrs. Margaret Eleanor Allen, and had issue nine children; Bryan T. of Dallas, Texas; Rachel, who married W. A. Chestnut, of Corsicana, Texas; Cinnie, who married H. C. Talbot, of Corsicana, Texas; Janie, who married Dr. S. A. Greenwill, of Cleburne, Texas; Gussie, who married Wyatt J. Roseborough, of Marshall, Texas; Robert Crockett, of whom later; Luther, of Hillsboro, Texas, Ford Ernest, of Tyler, Texas.

James Buckner Barry, son of Bryan Buckner, of Walnut Springs, Bosque county, Texas, was married and had issue, seven children; Kossuth; William; Augustus; Sarah; now Mrs. Shelton of Albany, Texas; Rachel, now Mrs. Cox, of Dublin, Texas; David Crockett.

Claudius Barry, son of Bryan Buckner, deceased, left a family living in Waco, Texas. David Crockett Barry, son of Augustus Barry, married Miss Ida May Huston. He died in 1897, at Corsicana, Texas. His widow and two children live in Los Angeles, California; Augustus Huston Barry, born in Galveston, Texas, November 30, 1890, and Eleanor, born in Galveston, Texas, January 26, 1892.

Nancy Barry, married--Fields, and settled in Jones county, North Carolina, was married and had issue, three daughters; Nancy Fields; Feribe; and Katherine Fields. Nancy Fields, married Hypolite Willard; Feribe Fields, married ---Gibson, and settled near Beaufort, Carteret county, North Carolina, and had issue, two sons; Dexter Gibson, and David Gibson, Katherine Fields, married Edward Fenville, Clarissee Hancock, married Dr. James Duffy, of Swansboro, North Carolina.

Descendants of David Nobel Barry

Of the third generation in America

Descendants of David Noble Barry, son of Mark Barry, born October 23, 1808, moved to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and went afterwards, in 1840, to Red River county, Texas, four miles west of Clarksville. Mr. Barry, who married and left issue of twelve children, when he died, March 18, 1878; Jasper Ashworth; William died without issue, in Texas; James and Theodore, both died without issue, in Tennessee; Joseph Erwin, born in 1839; Samuel Ritchie, born in 1842; John Howard, born in 1844; Mary Cassandra; Martha Ann, the five latter will appear hereafter; Webster, who died during the Civil War at the age of twelve; Margaret Eleanora Ella; Alice, the two latter will appear hereafter.

Dr. Jasper Ashworth Barry, son of the David Noble, lived in Clarksville, Texas, and married Mary Ann Hopkins. He died in 1861, at Sherman, Texas, while a surgeon of the Tenth Texas Regiment, (commanded by W. B. Sims, Colonel). He left issue, two daughters; Florence, who married W. D. Wilkins, of Honey Grove, Texas; Claude, who married W. O. Simson, of Clarksville. They moved to Waco, Texas, and had issue, three children, Florence, Barry, and Claude.

Joseph Erwin Barry, son of David Noble, married Miss Susan Dale, at Clarksville, Texas. He died in 1872, and left three children; Jasper Dale, who married Miss Maude Allison, and lives at Clarksville, Texas; Charles, died during childhood; John Erwin, whom married Miss Annie Bartel of Louisville, Kentucky. She died in August, 1918, leaving issue five children; Ruth, who married Donald Ricketts, of Clarksville, having issue, two children, Annie and John, Erwin, Jr., Mary; Alvinia, Mabel, Ruth and the later four being the children of John Erwin Barry, and Annie Bartel.

Samuel Ritchie Barry, son of David Noble Barry, born in 1842, was a general merchant in Boston, Bowie county, Texas. He served throughout the Civil War in John C. Burke's Company 11th Texas Cavalry, in General Joseph Wheeler's Division. He married Miss Mary Eliza Moss of Boston, Texas, in 1869, and died at Clarksville, Texas, in February, 1881, having issue, three children; David Noble, Jr., born August 22, 1870, at Boston, Texas, of whom later; Robert Moss, born August, 1875, who died in infancy, Samuel Ritchie, Jr., born December 1, 1875.

David Noble Jr., son of Samuel Ritchie Barry, married Miss Belle Stone, of Henderson, Texas, August 1, 1893, and had issue, two children; David Noble III, born at Huston, Texas, November 11, 1897; Helen, born at Huston, Texas, April 30, 1900. They live now in Los Angeles, Calif.

Samuel Ritchie Barry, son of Samuel Ritchie, married Miss Ethel Stockard, of Los Angeles, California, March 21, 1907, and have issue, two children; Samuel Ritchie, Jr., who died in infancy; Robert Stockard, born June 15, 1914, both of whom live in Los Angeles, California.

John Howard Barry, son of David Noble, born near Clarksville, Texas, January 1, 1844, married Miss Sallie Eliza Hubbard, at Boston, Texas, October 5, 1875. He was a dry goods merchant in Clarksville and Paris, Texas, until he retired from active business in 1908. They had issue, one daughter, who died in infancy. John Howard Barry, served in the 23rd Texas Cavalry, (Colonel N.C. Gould, commanding, and Captain W. R. Caton, commanding Company A), in the Civil War.

Mary Cassandra Barry, daughter of David Noble, born in 1846, near Clarksville, and married James Elliot Hopkins, Clarksville. They both died in Clarksville, leaving issue, six children; William, died in Clarksville, at about the age of 18 years, Walter, married Miss Norma Sutton, of Red River county, Texas, and lives in Amarillo, Texas, leaving issue of three children; Minnie, married John a Bagby, and lived in Clarksville, Texas, after marriage, and left issue, three children, John A. Jr., Elliot and Judge; Mary died in childhood; Malcolm, married Miss Alpha Sanders of Paris, Texas, and lived in Texarkana, Texas, and left issue, four children, Barry, Malcom, Mary, and Iva, who is married and lives in Columbus, Ohio.

Martha Ann Barry, daughter of David Noble, was born near Clarksville, Texas, in 1850, and married John Thomas McKenzie. They lived at the site of McKenzie College, which was conducted near Clarksville for many years by his father, Rev. John W. P. McKenzie. They have four children; Eulalie, who died at the age of fifteen years; McAnnally, of whom later; John, who died in childhood; Kenneth, married Miss Birdella Wulkes, of Miami, Roberts county, and have issue, two children, Kenneth Wilkes, and a daughter.

MacAnally, son of Martha Ann, born in 1874, near Clarksville, Texas, married Miss Daisy Hughston, near Clarksville, where they live and have issue, five children, John, Thomas, Eula, Martha; David, and Travis.

Margaret Eleonora (Ella) Barry, daughter of David Noble, born in 1852, married Albert S. Rutherford, of Clarksville, Texas, and removed to Honey Grove, Texas, where both died, leaving issue, three children; Nina, who married Charles Piquet, of Honey Grove, Texas; Lora, who died in Infancy; Albert B. Jr., who married Miss Lavinia Pate of Caddo, Okla., and have four children, Albertina and Josephine, Albert S. Jr., and Elizabeth Eleanor Louise, daughter of Nina and Charles R. Piquet died in infancy.

Alice, daughter of David Noble, born in 1845, married J. J. Nesbitt, of Honey Grove, Texas, where she died, leaving issue, two children; a daughter who died in infancy; Dr. John Howard Nesbitt, married Dr. Irene Thornton of Atlanta, Georgia, where they lived and had issue, two children, Alice Barry Nesbitt, and Nina Nesbitt.

Descendants of Hardy Barry, son of Mark Barry,
Third Generation in America.

Hardy Barry, son of Mark, married Mrs. ---Brooks, in Tennessee, and had issue, seven children; Mary, who married James Duke; John unmarried; Laura, who married Martin Hart; Adelaide, who married -----

Captain John Barry--Mecklenburg, North Carolina.

*Andrew M
Margaret Moore*

A captain in the Revolution. Married Margaret Katherine Moore, who during the revolution was a famous scout and spy.

*Capt John M. Miller
Walton York Co*

Dr. John Barry--Son Captain John Barry, settled in North Georgia near Taocoo, Ga. He did much practice among the Cherokee Indians of that vicinity and they in gratitude of his services taught him much of their knowledge about herbs. Dr. John Barry married three times. The record of his first marriage is not available. He next married a Margaret McDowell and they had a daughter, Mollie Barry and a son, Robert Lundsay Barry. Mollie Barry nee Fowler lives today at Forney Texas, at age of 97.

Captain Robert Lundsay Barry C.S.A.-- Chattanooga, Tennessee and Atlanta, Georgia. Son of Dr. John Barry and Margaret McDowell. Married Laura Hockett and had a son Robert E. Barry and Margaret Barry.

Robert Edwin Barry--Decatur, Georgia, U.S. Postal Inspector for 32 years. Married twice, first to Mamie Thiot of Atlanta, Ga., and second to Arriannah Hudson Green of Decatur, Ga.

By first wife had one son, Robert Andrew Barry and two daughters, Ruth Barry, and Mae Ryan Barry.

By second wife had one son, Edwin Joseph Barry and Annett Barry.

Lieutenant Robert A. Barry, Columbus, Ga., and Decatur, Georgia. World War Veteran. Son of R. E. Barry married Ruby who gave birth to a daughter.

Lieutenant Edwin J. Barry--Decatur Ga., and Dallas, Texas. World War Veteran. Married Sara Julia Say, who gave birth to two daughters, Mary Borden Barry, and Sara Elizabeth Barry.

Benefield; Theodore, unmarried; James, who married Miss--Dawson; Fannie, who married John (Jack) Farmer.

Descendants of William Barry

William Barry, son of Colonel Charles Barry, and Brother of James Bryan Barry, settled in Brunswick (now Lunenburg) county, and had issue, three sons; John; Charles; Richard;

John, the eldest son, was the grandfather of William Taylor Barry, born in Lunenburg County, Virginia, February 15, 1735, and became Postmaster General, under President Jackson, 1829-38, and held other posts of distinction.

Charles, the second son, born in Lenenberg county, Virginia, removed to Mecklenberg county, North Carolina, and on November 6, 1753, became Chief Justice of that Colony. He also held other important positions and died in December, 1765.

Richard, the third son, was born in 1727, in Linenberg county, Virginia, and in 1750, he also removed to Mecklenberg county, North Carolina, May 20, 1775, and was one of the signers of the Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence, Vol. 9, page 1263, and during the Revolution, he served with the North Carolina troops. He was a ruling Elder in the Scotch Presbyterian Church at Hopewell, North Carolina and there he died in August 1801.

Descendants of Charles Barry

Charles Barry, son of Colonel Charles Barry, and brother of James Bryan Barry, settled at first, with his brother, in Virginia, but afterwards removed to Boston, Mass., shortly after 1749, where he married and had one child, a son named John. Charles, seems, however, to have had a roving disposition, with a love of the sea, for shortly afterwards, he took to a sea-faring life and was lost at sea about 1734.

Mary, the wife of Charles Barry, born in 1713, and was probably the daughter of John Rogers, of Dorchester, who had two daughters Abigail and Mary, the former of whom married Edward Vose, of Milton. (The Boston Public Records, under date of October 6, 1729, show the "Marriage Intentions" of Charles Barry and Rachel Rogers). The name of Charles

Barry's wife was certainly Mary, and the name of appearing in this record, if indicating the same person whom he afterwards married was probably a clerical error.

Mary, the widow of Charles Barry, was married to Captain Mathew Balir, in 1739, and by him had issue of two children. After his death, she married John Whitbey, in 1748, who died prior to 1757, leaving her for the third time a widow. After the death of Governor Samuel Adams's first wife in 1757, leaving two young children, Mrs. Whitney (originally Mrs. Charles Barry), took charge of his household and of the care and education of the children until her own death on October 4, 1764.

John Barry, only son of Charles Barry, born in Boston, Mass., in May or June 1735, died December 5, 1784, and his remains were placed in the family tomb, established on Boston Common, which is still remaining (1906). In his early childhood, upon the remarriage of his mother, he was sent to live with his relatives in Virginia, where he remained a number of years; ultimately her returned to Boston, where on April 14, 1751, he married Mary Blake, daughter of Jonathan Blake. His wife survived him, and died May 29, 1801.

John Barry resided in Purchase Street, Boston, Mass., and was a neighbor of Samuel Adams (subsequently Governor of Massachusetts) until 1775, at which time, owing to the disturbance attendant on the military occupation by the British troops, he removed with his family to Milton. While in Boston, he was a member of the "New Church South", and led its Choir, of which his friend and neighbor, Samuel Adams, was also a member. In the War of the Revolution, John Barry served during portions of the years 1778 and 1779, as a private in Captain Stoddart's Company of Colonel Joseph Vose's regiment, from Milton.

John Barry, and Mary Blake had issue, eleven children; John, born February 20, 1758, of whom later; Samuel Blake, born October 21, 1759, died in infancy; Samuel, born June 25, 1761, of whom later; Charles, born February 12, 1763, died in infancy; Charles, born May 28, 1764, (no known issue); Mary, born March 16, 1776, of whom later; James, born June 12, 1768, of whom later; Thomas, born April 5, 1770, of whom later; Elizabeth, born March 1772, of whom later; Jonathan, born July 16, 1774, died in infancy; William, born September 22, 1775.

The third generation in America

John Barry, Jr., born in Boston, February, 20, 1758, married Sarah Cudworth, of Seitate, and died December 26, 1831, leaving issue seven children; Benjamin C., born

April 27, 1784, died in infancy; Elizabeth, born May 11, 1785, died in infancy; John 3rd, born June 3, 1767; Elizabeth, born July 22, 1769, of whom later; Mary, born June 13, 1791, of whom later Anne, born January, 2 1796, died without issue; Amelia, born January 2, 1796, died in infancy.

Samuel Barry, son of John, born in Boston, June 25, 1761, died January 20, 1835, and was buried in the family tomb on Boston Common. He married Anne Swift, who died without issue, September 22, 1800; and on November 3, 1802, he married Rebecca, daughter of William Marshall, of Brookline, and had issue, six children; Samuel Frederick, born May 12, 1807, of whom later; John Byles, Marshall, born April 2, 1809, who died in infancy; Charles Edward, born January 15, 1811, of whom later; Mary N., born in 1812, and died without issue; Rebecca A., born in 1813, and died without issue; Abigail Fox, born in 1815, and will appear later.

Mary Barry, daughter of John, born in Boston, March 16, 1766, died December 17, 1831. She married, May 6, 1789, Charles Lincoln, of Boston, Mass., a descendant of Samuel Lincoln, who came to America in 1637. They had issue, eight children: Mary, born July 27, 1791, of whom latter; Charles, born March 2, 1793, of whom later; John, born March 21, 1795, and died without issue; Eliza, born March 25, 1797, died without issue; William L. born December 6, 1789, died without issue; Warren, born December 6, 1801, of whom latter; Oliver, born May 30, 1805, who married Harriet R., and both died in 1879, leaving no surviving issue; Beza, born April 20, 1809, who died in 1900, without issue.

James Barry, son of John, born in Boston, Mass., June 12, 1767, married Hitty M. Crane, March 22, 1791, and died February 14, 1834, leaving issue, thirteen children; James Jr., born January 22, 1792, of whom later; John Crane born August 11, 1793, and died without issue; Abijah, born April 24, 1795, and died without issue; Hitty, born January 6, 1797, of whom later; Mary Anne born May 2, 1798, of whom later; Elizabeth Mills, born March 18, 1806, of whom later; Edward, born January 15, 1806, of whom later; Lucretia Thayer, born September 14, 1810, and died in infancy; Lucretia Thayer, born September 15, 1811, and died in infancy; Rebecca Perkins, born July 6, 1813, and died without issue.

Thomas Barry, son of John, born in Boston, Mass., April 5, 1773 and was twice married, firstly, in 1793, to Sarah Cushing, and by whom he had eight children, and secondly, to Mary Geyer, a widow by whom he had three children. He died January 9, 1847. The children were: Thomas Jr., born December 11, 1793, of whom later; Sarah, born August 16, 1795, of whom later; Mary Cushing, born October 27, 1797,

who married Joseph E. Eayrs, but died without issue; Elizabeth, born January 21, 1799, and married William Eayrs, but died without issue; Fanny, born January 21, 1799, and died without issue; Charles Cushing, born April 17, 1806, of whom later; Anne, born March 18, 1808, and died without issue; John Lincoln, born March 31, 1822, of whom later; Thomas 2nd, born July 15, 1829, was living in 1906; Frances Elizabeth, born November 22, 1829, of whom later.

Elizabeth Barry, daughter of John Barry, born in Boston, Mass., March 27, 1772, married Elijah Leavitt, of Hingham, in 1794, and died August 7, 1835, leaving issue, seven children; Charles, born March 18, 1795, of whom later; Caleb, born November 17, 1790, and died September 21, 1821, Samuel B. Born December 18, 1798, who died without issue; Elizabeth, born February 2, 1801, of whom later; John, born in 1803, who died without issue; Mary, born July 10, 1803; of whom later; David born December 31, 1806, of whom later.

William Barry, son of John, born in Milton, September 22, 1776, married September 5, 1802, Esther Stetson, of Randolph, Mass., and died August 11, 1855, leaving issue, thirteen children; Esther, born August 11, 1803, married Charles Snyder and died April 6, 1842, without issue; William, born January 10, 1805, of whom later; George, born May 12, 1806, of whom later; Henry, born November 5, 1807, Edaline, born April 12, 1809, of whom later; Charles J., born July 2, 1811, married twice, and died without issue; Sarah A., born September 23, 1812, of whom later; Rebecca, born June 26, 1814, of whom later; Ann R., born Feb. 19, 1817, of whom later; Amasa S., born March 23, 1821, of whom later; John S., born March 26, 1819, of whom later; Benjamin F. born October 13, 1826, of whom later; Benjamin F. born January 3, 1825, and died in infancy.

The fourth generation in America

Mary Barry, daughter of John Barry, Jr., born June 13, 1791, married November 26, 1816, Joseph Thayer, of Randolph, and died October 1, 1875, leaving issue, seven children; Mary A. born September 17, 1816, and died without issue; Josiah Quincy, born July 14, 1817, of whom later; John, born November 1, 1820, and died in infancy; Rachael Spear, born April 11, 1822, and married Hiram Wilson, of whom later; John Barry, born April 25, 1824, of whom later; Charles Lincoln, born April 1, 1829, of whom later; Charles Lincoln, born April 1, 1829, of whom later; Adeline Young, born December 11, 1830, married B. F. Kennedy, of whom later.

The continuity of this very interesting record appears to be broken at this point, as no further information has been furnished the writer. However, the following was taken from a "Historical Sketch of the Town of Handover, Mass., by John S. Barry, of Boston, in 1853".; John A. Barry, son of William and Esther, of Boston, Mass., born March 26, 1819, married Louisa, daughter of Lott and Kezia Young, of Roxbury, April 8, 1840, and settled in Handover, Mass., in 1841, and had issue; Caroline L., born April 12, 1841, Eliza B., born June 6, 1843; Henrietta M., born January 1, 1848.

The following records have been taken of certain members of the great family of Barrys, of whom special mention has been made in various standard publication.

Barry, Sir Charles, born at Westminster, May 23, 1895, died at Clapham, May 12, 1860. An english architect, designer of the House of Parliament, London.

Barry, Edward Middleton, born at London, June 6, 1830, an English Architect, son of Sir Charles Barry, designer of the Covent Garden Theater, etc.

Barry, James, born at Cork, Ireland, October 11, 1741, died at London, February 22, 1806. An Irish painter of historical and mythological subjects. He was notorious for his violent temper (which led to his being deprived of his professionship of painting to the Royal Academy and his expulsion from that body) and erratic views, and carried his theory of the classical in art so far as to represent all the figures in his "Death of General Wolfe", nude.

Madame de Barry, born in Champagne, France, in 1743 or 1745, was prior to her marriage, Jeanette Lancon, whose father was unknown, and whose mother lived in poverty in an obscure village in France. When Jeanette was about ten years of age her mother moved to Paris in order to improve her conditions, and Jeanette was placed in the convent of Sainte-Aure, where she remained until she was fifteen years of age.

After leaving the Convent, Jeanette made a precarious living by selling trinkets from house to house in Paris, and its suburbs. In this way, she met Madame Lagarde, a woman of wealth, whose home was at Chateau Cour-Neuve. Charmed with the beauty and natural grace of the girl, Madame Lagarde made Jeanette her companion. Here she gained her first acquaintance with the aristocracy of France. She did not remain long with Madame Lagarde, however, for when that lady's son began to make love to Jeanette, she was promptly thrown once more upon her own resources.

In the meantime, Jeanette's mother had married a man by the name of Lancon, so when Jeanette left Chateau Cour-Neuve, she took her step-father's name. The polish that she had acquired while living with Madame Lagarde, enabled her to quickly obtain a position in the milliner establishment of Monsier Labille, which was managed by his wife in the Rue Saint-Honore, Paris, and from this place she began her ascent to the high position she held at the French Court.

While in the employment of Monsier Labille, Jeanette met in a business way, many people of high class society, including many of the French nobility, and especially one Count Jean de Barry. While the Count was already married, he appears to have seen in Jeanette certain qualities which might be turned to his future advantage, so he took her under his protection.

Through the agency of the Count and his friends, Jeanette was brought to the attention of the King, who was greatly fascinated with her from the first meeting. It was finally arranged that she should marry Count Jean de Barry's brother, Guillaume, in order to raise her to the French nobility and give her a position at Court. The marriage took place almost immediately and Jeanette assumed the title of Comtesse du Barry, and was shortly admitted to Court and became the mistress of King Louis XV.

During the five years of her reign, Madame du Barry's personal expenditures amounted to the equivalent of about twelve million dollars. She was the direct cause of many changes in the personnel of the French Court, and in the Kingdom at large. Upon the death of Louis XV., she was given Chateau de Louveciennes, with sufficient income to live in the style of the times, but was prohibited from access to the Court.

The advent of the succeeding King, Louis XVI and his Queen, Marie Antoninette, the prodigality of the Court continued to grow worse, if such were possible, and finally the fury of the people broke out into open revolution, and the slaughter of the King and Queen, and many of the Nobility continued until the mob was satisfied. Madame de Barry, was included with the rest, she being guillotined at Paris, on Dec. 6, 1793.

John Station Barry, born at Boston, Mass., March 26, 1816, died at St. Louis, Mo., December 11, 1872. An American Universalist, clergyman and historical writer, brother of William Barry, He wrote a "History of Massachusetts". (1855-1857)

Sir John Wolfe Barry, born in 1836. An English Civil Engineer, son of Sir Charles Barry. He was appointed by the government on the Royal Commission on Irish Public Works (1886) and on the Western Scottish Highlands and Islands Commission (1889). Author of "Railway Appliances' Details of Railway Construction" (1876) etc. Knighted in 1897.

Martin Barry, born at Fratton Hants, England, March 29, 1802, and died at Beccles, Suffolk, April 27, 1855. An English physician, noted as an embryologist. He made (1843) the discovery of the presence of Spermatozon within the Ovum.

Patirck Barry, born in Ireland, in 1816, and died at Rochester, N.Y., June 23, 1890. An American horticulturist and pomologist. He was editor of the "Cenesee Farmer" 1844-1852, and of the "Horticulturist" 1852-1854; prepared the catalogue of the American Pomological Society, and published a "Treatise on the Fruit Garden" (1851).

Spranger Barry, born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1719, and died at London January 10, 1777. An Irish actor, a rival of Garrick. He first appeared on the stage February 15, 1744, in Dublin. He was one of the best actors of his time, and excelled in tragedy, though he occasionally played in comedy. He was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

Mrs. Ann Street Barry, born at Bath, England, in 1734, and died in November 1801. An English actress, wife of Spranger Barry. When very young she married an actor named Dancer, and first appeared on the stage about 1765, under that name. She married Barry in 1768. After his death she remained on the stage, marrying a Mr. Crawford in 1778. She was considered "The equal of Mrs. Woffington and Mrs. Cibber in tragedy, and to have surpassed both in comedy". She was buried near Barry in the cloister of Westminster Abbey.

William Farquhar Barry, born in New York City, August 8, 1818, and died at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., July 18, 1879. An American Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac 1861-1862, participated in the siege of Yorktown and in the engagements at Gaines' Mill, Mechanicsville, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, and Harrison's Landing; and held a similar position under General Sherman in 1864-1866, taking part in the siege of Atlanta and in the northern Georgia, Alabama, and Carolina campaigns.

Colonel Henry Barry, born in 1750 in England, died in 1822. He was an ensign in the British Army in 1768, and was Aide-de Camp and private secretary to Lord Rowden, during the American War. He served in India, and was appointed Colonel in 1793.

John Barry, born in Tacumshane, county Wexford, Ireland, in 1745, and died at Philadelphia, Pa., September 13, 1805. An American naval commander, distinguished in the Revolutionary War. He settled in Philadelphia, Pa., about 1760, and on the outbreak of the war was given command of the Lexington, and captured the British tender, Edward in 1776. In 1778, he took command of the Raleigh, which was captured a few days after sailing, by the British ship Experiment. Barry escaped and entered the army. In command of the Alliance (1781) he captured the British ships Atlanta and Trepassy, and later in the same year conveyed Lafayette and Noailles to France. He was appointed commandore in 1794. While he was in command of the Lexington, he captured the first British ship taken in the Revolutionary War.

Commodore Barry, going to sea in his early life, cast his fortunes with America. Entering the merchant marine, he became a wealthy shipmaster in Philadelphia, and with the breaking out of the Revolution, he sailed merchantman Black Prince into harbor and sold her to the Continental Congress. Being an experienced sailor, as well as a patriot, he was the first American naval officer appointed in the Navy, and was therefore the senior officer of the navy, and in fact, he was the father of the American Navy.

Shortly after the capture of the Raleigh by the British, Barry was placed in command of the sloop Effington, which was built on the Delaware River, but before he could get the vessel out to sea, the British captured Philadelphia and bottled up the harbor. The sloop was sailed up the river and sunk by order of the Navy Department to prevent its capture by the British. The young commander made a vigorous protest against the sinking of the Effington, and desired to take a chance on running by the British, and gain the open sea, but was over ruled by the Department.

Shortly after the Effington was sunk, Barry manned four row-boats with twenty men, and slipped down the river, passed Philadelphia to Fort Penn and attacked four British ships laden with supplies under the convey of the ten-gunned schooner Alert. Clambering over the rail of the Alert, the Americans drove the crew down the hatchways and clamped them down. The transports were stripped and burned. The schooner was maneuvered across to the port with one major, two captains, three lieutenants, ten soldiers and one hundred seamen as captives.

Other names of American Naval officers, like John Paul Jones, Farragut and Dewey have been more frequently acclaimed, but Commodore John Barry stands forth unique as the "Father of the American Navy". The writer has not

been able to find a reliable record of Commodore Barry's ancestors, but it is believed that he id descended from a junior son of one of the Barrys of Oletan and Buttevant; that his immediate family drifted into county Wexford from Barry's Country, county Cork, in pursuit of their activities in sea faring.

Edward Buttevant Barry, rear admiral U. S. Navy, born October 20, 1849, in New York; son of Garrett Robert and Sarah Agnes (Glover) Barry, student in St. Frances Xavier's College, New York; graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in 1869; married Mary Wycliff Chitz, of Brooklyn, New York, April 7, 1875, who died in June 1906. He was promoted ensign July 12, 1870; Master, January 29, 1872; Lieutenant, April 6, 1875; Lieut. Commander, March 21, 1897; Commander, March 9, 1900; Captain, March 31, 1905; and Rear Admiral, February 1, 1909.

Admiral Barry served on various vessels of the Navy up to 1875; was a member of the Board to organize training service in 1875; was in Alaska in 1878-80; was Admiral's secretary on the Richmond and Momacacy, 1880-1183; at the Naval Academy, 1883-1886; made two practise cruises on the sailing Frigate Constellation; on Alliance and Lancaster South Atlantic Station, 1886-1889; served with the Bureau of Navigation, 1889-1901; Asiatic Station, 1891-94; South Atlantic Station and Cuban blockade, 1897-1899; was present at the attack on Matanzas, Cuba, and Ponce, P.R., commanded the Collier Marcellus, 1900.

Admiral Barry was on duty at the gun factory in Washington, D.C., attended the War College, and commanded the Vicksburg, in the Asiatic Station, 1900-1902; he commanded the Kentucky, 1905-1907; was on recruit service duty in New York, 1907; was supervisor of the Naval Auxilliary Service, 1908-1909; was commander of the 2nd Division, Pacific Fleet, 1909. He was a member of the Order of Foreign Wars, Naval Order of the U.S. Military Order of the Royal Legion; was a member of the University Club, New York; the Army and Navy Club, New York and Washington. His home is in New York.

Admiral Barry had some personal difficulty while he was on duty with the Fleet at San Francisco, Cal., about 1913, which caused his resignation from the Navy.

Major General Thomas Henry Barry, born in New York City, October 15, 1855; son of David and Margaret (Dimond) Barry; was educated in the public schools and the College, City of New York; graduated from the U.D. Military Academy, in 1877; married Ellen Berton, of Washington, D.C. January 23, 1884; 2nd Lieut., 7th Cavalry, June 15, 1877; transferred to the 1st Infantry Aug. 31, 1880; 1st Lieut.,

March 11, 1882; Captain, Feb. 25, 1890; Major, Asst. Adjutant General, Jan. 29, 1897; Lieut. Colonel Asst. Adjutant, U.S.V., Jan. 10, 1900; Brigadier General, U.S.V., June 18, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

General Barry served with the China relief expedition and in the Philippine Islands till June 18, 1901; appointed Colonel and Asst. Adjutant General, U.S. Army July 15, 1902; Brigadier General, Aug. 18, 1903; Major General, April 29, 1906. He was Adjutant General of the 8th Army Corps and Department of the Pacific, in the Philippine Islands from August, 1898 to February, 1900; Chief of Staff, Division of the Philippines, November 14, 1900 to July 18, 1901.

General Barry commanded the Army of Cuban Pacification, from 1907 to 1909; commanded the Department of the Colorado, to August 1910; appointed Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, August 31, 1910; commanded the Eastern Department, Governors Island New York, 1913; the Philippine Department until 1915; the Central Department, Chicago, Ill., until August, 1917; in command of Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., and the 86th Division, National Army from August 17, 1917, to February 1918; again in command of the Central Department, Chicago, Ill., March, 1918, Home; New York City.

Richard Barry, author; born Eau Claire, Wis., September 10, 1881, son of George A. and Harriot (Rayes) Barry; married. Newspaper work with Milwaukee Sentinel, Buffalo Enquirer, Los Angeles Times and San Francisco Bulletin, 1898 to 1904; War correspondent in Russia-Japanese War, for Collier's weekly, Century Magazine and Westminster Gazette; traveling correspondent, McClure's Magazine, 1906-1907; correspondent with the Atlantic Fleet in the cruise around the world, 1908; on staff of Pearson's Magazine, 1910-1912. Club; Players. Author; Assassination of President McKinley, 1901; Sandy from the Sierras, 1905; Fort Arthur-A Monster Hoax, 1905; The Events of Man, 1907; The Searchlight, a Drama, 1908; The Buble, Novel, 1911. Home; Monrovia, Calif.

George A. Barry, father of Richard Barry, born in 1846, died February 23, 1930, founder and editor for twenty-one years of the Monrovia Daily News. He enlisted in his home town of Pittsburgh, Pa., and served three and one-half years in the Civil War with Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery. After the war he entered newspaper work and became an editorial writer for the Pittsburgh Gazette. Then he moved to Eau Claire, Wis., where he became publisher and editor of the Eau Claire Telegram. He came to California in 1902 and founded the Monrovia Daily News, remaining in active charge of that newspaper until he was 76 years of age.

In addition to his newspaper and other work, he served for four years as receiver of the United States Land Office for the northern District of Wisconsin, and for four years during and after the Spanish-American War, he was a paymaster in the United States Army. During the World War, he was chairman of the draft board for the district which included Monrovia.

During his years as an editor in Monrovia, Mr. Barry was a vice-president of the California Editorial Association. He was one of the founders of the Severance Club of Santa Monica, and was a member of the C.A.R. and was also a Mason.

Mr. Barry was survived by his wife, Mrs. Harriet Hayes Barry and two sons, Richard Barry, who is listed above, and Griffin Barry, also a member of the staff of the Times, and at present engaged in journalistic work in London.

Barry, Thomas Emmett, lithographer, born in England, Ill., June 13, 1874, son of Henry Emmett and Mary Susan (Gelwicks) Barry, educated in the public schools of Ill; Springfield Ill., Business College; married Ana Ethel Godfry, of St. Louis, Mo., December 16, 1907. Assistant to the Vice President of the Jeffries Bank Note Company, manufacturers of bonds and securities, Los Angeles, Calif. Assisted in organizing the Placanta National Bank of Orange county, and was acting Vice President to the same for two years. Member of the Loyal American Legion of Honor.

Barry, John Daniel, journalist and author; born in Boston, Mass., December 31, 1866; A.B. Harvard College, 1888. Since graduation, he had devoted his time and attention to journalism and writing novels and plays, and lecturing on social and literary subjects. He was author of several books.

Barry, Robert, born in Wilmington, N.C., February 25, 1867; son of Major (U.S.A.) Robert Peabody and Julia Kean (Neilson) Barry; educated in private schools from 1873 to 1884; B.L. in 1888; married Ethel M. Dawson, of Charleston, S.C., February 16, 1898; admitted to the Virginia bar in 1888, and to the New York bar in 1890; became a member of David, Stone & Anerbach in 1897, later changed to Auerback Carroll & Barry; since 1913 senior partner of Barry, Wainwright, Thocher & Symmers. Member of Troop A. 1st Squadron A.N.G.N.Y. in 1891; Captain in 1900-B, and member of the Governor's Staff (Hughes); Major Squadron A.N.Y.G. 1817. Member of the American Bar Association, and the New York County Bar Association; B.R. Society of Colonial Wars. President of the Board of Education of West Orange, New York 1927-28. Major of Infantry, U.S.A. 1918. Served overseas from May 1818 to June 1919; discharged July 1919. Residence; Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N.J.

Barry, John, m.jg. Chemist, born in Brooklyn, N.Y., June 17, 1865, son of John and Isabella (Paterson) Barry, educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, N.Y.; married April 4, 1893 Annie R. Collins, and had issue, Mary W. Barry, born in 1898. Mr. Barry was connected with and filled important positions in the commercial chemist business of Brooklyn, N.Y. and other cities.

Barry, Joseph Calys Hurd; Theologian, born in Middle Haddam, Conn., April 19, 1858, son of Nathan Fry and Caroline Lockwood (Hurd) Barry; educated in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., class of 1880 to 1884; Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., in 1888.

Barry, Grant, born in 1624 and died in ?. He was a Colonel of Cavalry in the Spanish Army, in which he served in the Low countries and in Germany. He distinguished himself at the siege of Breda, in the province of North Brabant, Netherlands. He published an account of the siege, and subsequently served as a Colonel in Ireland during the rebellion, for assisting in which he was outlawed. He was also the author of "Military Discipline".

Barry, Very Rev. John E., V. C. born in Eastport, Me., in August, 1856; educated at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., and the Grand Seminary, Montreal; ordained to the Catholic priesthood at Portland Me., in 1864, by Bishop Bacon; he was made pastor of the Catholics of Concord, N.H. in 1865. Under his direction St. John's Church of the city was built. He remained rector of the same until his death. He visited Europe in 1874, and was a personal attendant of Bishop Bacon of Maine on the return voyage of that dignitary, who died in New York soon after reaching that city.

From Bishop Bacon's death, November 5, 1874, until June, 1875, Father Barry administered the affairs of the diocese of Portland until Bishop Healey was appointed. He was for a number of years a member of the school board of Concord; and was three times appointed trustee of the New Hampshire asylum for the insane. He also bore prominent part in the advancement of the interests of the New Hampshire Historical Society. At the time of his death he was vicar general of the diocese of Manchester, N.H. He was accidentally killed by a cable car while crossing Broadway, New York City, on November 4, 1900.

In a sketch of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers in the Mexican War, published in the Boston Sunday Globe, July 20, 1902, the name of Captain John B. Barry, appears in command of the Company B. A son of Daniel Webster was also a Captain in the Regiment, and was in command of Company A. The regiment was composed almost exclusively of men of Irish birth or antecedence and served at the front for eighteen months, first with the Army of General Zachary Taylor, and later under General Scott.

Michael Barry, mentioned as Master Marins of Newburyport, Mass., in 1781, as having participated in the Revolutionary War.

Barrymore, John, actor, born February 15, 1882, son of Maurice Barrymore (Herbert Blyth) and Georgiana (Drew) Barrymore, who was a sister of John Drew, actor; married firstly, Katherine Corri Harris, from whom he separated by divorce; married secondly, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, of New York City, August 5, 1920, from which he was separated by divorce; married thirdly, Dolores Costello, of Hollywood, Calif., who is a daughter of Maurice Costello, actor and sister of Helene Costello, who recently married Lowell Sherman, actor. Mr. Barrymore is a very successful actor on both screen and stage, and has taken part in many high class plays.

Barrymore, Lionel, actor, son of Maurice Barrymore (Herbert Blyth) and Georgiana (Drew) Barrymore, married Irene Fenwick (Mrs. F. O'Brien) actress, July 14, 1923. He is a successful actor on both screen and stage.

Barrymore, Ethel (Mrs. Russell Griswold Colt), actress born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 15, 1879, daughter of the late Maurice Herbert Blyth) and Georgiana (Drew) Barrymore; niece of John Drew (q.v.) educated at the Convent of Notre Dame, Philadelphia, Pa., married Russell Griswold, son of Samuel Pomeroy Colt (q.v.).

Some Irish-French Officers in the American Revolution.

Regiment of Dillon:

Colonel De comte Arthur Dillon; 2nd Colonel Le Chevalier Theobald Dillon; Lieutenant Colonel Barthelemy Dillon; Major Jacques O'Moran; Quartier-Maitre Tresrier Barthelemy Moncarelly.

Captains:

Ferald Moore; Simon Furdon; Thomas Banks; Anselme Nugent; Paul Swigny; Guillaume Moore; Robert Shee; Bernard O'Neill; Michel O'Brien Laurent Taaffe.

Captains En Second:

Jacques Mandeville; Philippe Macquire; Thomas MacDemott; Jean O'Reilly; Guillaume Kelly; Thomas Macdermott; Christophe Novalan; Denis O'Doyer; Isidore Lynch; Terence Coghlan.

Lieutenants:

Jean-Bernard Greenlaw; Thomas Dillon; Patrice O'Keefe; Claud O'Farel; Bernard De Mactermott; Michel Welsh; Nicholas Evin; Joseph Commerfort; Jean Browne; Jean Duggan; Edmond Swigency; Emanuel O'Farel; Jacques O'Farel.

Second Lieutenants:

Jacques MacClosky; Jean-Baptiste De Koregan; Patrice MacSheshy; Edmond Fitzgerald; Guillaume Shee; Emanuel O'Farell; Joseph Nic-Fitmaurire; Charles O'Reilly; Jean-Baptiste Macdonald; Daniel O'Maard; Louis Khnopff; Denis Mahony; Guillaume Sheldoh; Charles O'Moran; Henry Ownes; Patrice Strange; Henry Purdon; Patrice Murphy; Thomas Delays.

One Battallion of Regiment De Welsh Major Thadee O'Brien; Quartermaster Charles Bancein.

Thomas De Fitzmaurice; Charles Le Chevalier De Welsh; Jean O'Neill; Jacques De Nagle; Jean O'Brien; Jacques De Arcy.

Captains in Second:

Edouard Stack; Lanrent Ballou; Charle (O'Croly; Jacques O'Driscol; Armond Le chevalier O'Connor.

Lieutenants:

Francoiz Plunkett; Jacques O'Riardan; Gullaume Keating; Richard Barry.

Lieutenants En Second:

Jacques O'Sheil; Jean-Baptiste O'Mears; Charles O'Gorman; George Meighan; Eugene MacCarthy.

Sous-Lieutenants:

John Keating; James Cruice; Jeliz O'Crowly; Philippe Darell; Jaceues O'Flynn; William Barker Thomas Trant; David Barry; Louis O'Cahill; Jacques Tobin.

The above list of Irishmen, whose names speak for themselves, who, under the flag of France, crossed the Atlantic Ocean and assisted George Washington and his American Patriots in winning their freedom from King George III, of England, during the American Revolution.

Augustine Barry and Simeon Barry, served in Morgan's Rifle Regiment, the former in Captain Lon's Company, and the latter in Company No. 6, during the American Revolution, and were present at the battle of Saratoga.

The following named members of the family also fought in the battle of Saratoga; Charles Barry, Private, 4th Regiment, New York line; James Barry, 3rd Regiment, New Hampshire, Cont. Line; James Barry; in Colonel Marshall's Regiment.

The following named members of the family served with credit under General Scott, during the Mexican War; William F. Barry, Lieutenant in the 2nd Artillery; Edmond Barry, Captain in the Maryland and D.C. Volunteers; John H. Barry, Major in the Mass. Volunteers.

Pearson's Genenologies gives, among others, of the First Settler of the ancient county of Albany; Elizabeth Barry, married Isaac Bosbugh, and gives the date that the first child was born to them as William, born February 17, 1791.

In September, 1673, John Barry, of Ipswich, Mass., was a witness in case before the Quarterly Court. The marriage of John Barry and Mary Chapman, at Ipswich, Mass., is on record as of January 24th, 1677, and in the action at law entitled; "John Barry vs. Samuel Chapman, Executor of the estate of Richard Chapman, deceased". He sued for non-payment of the legacy bequeathed him under the will of Richard Chapman, dated September 22, 1601.

Among the Virginia families recorded as land owners were: The Barrys of Brunswick and Lunenburg counties, descended from Charles and William Barry, who came from county Louth, Ireland, in 1721.

Miss Anna Barry, a native of the city of New York, and of Irish blood, married Major General John F. O'Ryan, of the N.G. of N. Y., and the National Army, who was also a native of New York, was educated in the public schools and the City College, and is the son of Frances O'Ryan, a native of Middletown, county Cork, Ireland. General O'Ryan commanded the 27th Division during the World War in France.

Barry, Rev. William, of Chicago, Ill., born July 10th, 1805; moved there from Lowell, Mass., in 1853; married November 11, 1835 Elizabeth C. Willard, daughter of Cephas Willard, of Pelersham, Mass., born April 4, 1814. Mr. Willard was the son of Deacon William Willard, of Pelersham, who was born December 29th 1735. The Rev. William Barry was the son of William Barry, of Boston, Mass., who was born September 22, 1776, and died Aug. 11, 1855.

Married September 6, 1802, Esther Stetson, who was born July 23, 1784, daughter of John Stetson, of Randolph, Mass., who was born October 1731 and died January 20, 1811; William Barry was the son of John Barry, of Boston, Mass., who was born in 1734 and died December 5, 1784, and was married in April 1775.

Barry, Paul A - son of Chaplain Thomas Barry, later of the U. S. Army, born April 13, 1876. He served as a Captain of Infantry in the Col. N. G., and also as Major in the same organization from November 19, 1909 to May 31, 1911. He was a Private in Troop F. 1st Cavalry and in the Hospital Corps, from August 30, 1895; Private and Corporal in Companies B. and L. 20th Infantry from September 21, 1898 to November 23, 1898. He was appointed 2nd Lieut. of Infantry U.S.A. November 24, 1899, and was transferred to the Artillery Corps the 17th March, 1902; promoted 1st Lieut. May 8, 1901, and was retired for disability contracted in line of duty August 24, 1895, and was promoted to Captain on the retired list June 3, 1916.

Cornith

X Barry, Archie W., born in Mississippi July 27, 1871. Graduate of the Army Ind. College 27, Ballou School 21. Rated Ball. He served as 2nd Lieut. Captain and 1st Lieut., in the Philippine Scouts from February 15, 1905, to June 5, 1917, when was placed on the retired list; appointed Major in the Signal corps, and served as such from August 15, 1917, to October 31, 1919. He served as Pvt., corp., Sergt., Cm., Sergt., and 1st Sergt., in Company A, 23 Inft., U.S.A., from January 7, 1893 to February 24, 1895; Captain A.S. July 1, 1920, Major July 1, 1920, Lieut. Colonel, January 7, 1929.

Barry, Edwin F., born in Texas, January 26, 1895. He served in the Coast Artillery Corps as 1st Lieut. Captain and 2nd Lieut., from October 25, 1917 to June 30, 1920; transferred to the Ordnance Department August 29, 1921.

Barry, Henry R., born in Mass., January 26, 1881. He served as Captain in the Conn., N. A., from June 27, 1916 to September 22, 1916. He served as Captain, Major, and Lieut. Colonel, in the Qm M.C., from June 8, 1916 to Sept., 16, 1920. He served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant, and Quartermaster Sergeant of Cavalry, from December 12, 1905 to June 26, 1916; Sergeant, 1st Class and Q.M. Sergeant, Q.M.C., from September 26, 1916 to April 17, 1917; appointed Major in the Q.M.C., July 1, 1920.

Barry, John A., born in Tenn., January 27, 1830. On the G.S.C. Eligible List. Graduate; C. and G. S. School in 1925, mounted Service School, First Years Course in 1914, Second Years Course in 1915. He was a Lieut. Colonel of Cavalry, U.S.A. from July 30, 1918 to September 23, 1919.

*x He and Jesse R Barry jr. met in Philippines
They found they were 1st cousins*

He was a Cadet U. A., from June 13, 1898 to January 20, 1900. He served as a Private, Corporal and Sergeant in Troop D., 3rd cavalry from May 1, 1900 to July 24, 1902; appointed 2nd Lieut. March 11, 1911; Captain July 1, 1916; Major (temp) August 1, 1917; Major July 1, 1920; Lieut. Colonel September 16, 1925.

Barry, Michael Henry, Colonel, U. S. Army, retired, son of Michael C. and Catherine (Herlihy) Barry, born in Mildord, New Hampshire, June 15, 1866; educated in the public schools of New Hampshire, and the U. S. Army schools, and is a graduate of the Coast Artillery School, of Fort Monroe, Virginia, class of 1906; married Lydia Maria Lundsen, of Junction City, Kansas, September 22, 1898, and had no issue.

Enlisted in the U. S. Army at Boston, Mass., April 23, 1887, and was assigned to the First U. S. Cavalry at Fort Custer, Montana, shortly after his enlistment, in which regiment he served as private, Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant and Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, at Fort Custer and at Fort Grant, Arizona, during the troublesome times on the western frontier.

Served in the 44th Infantry U.S. Volunteers, from September 2, 1899 to June 30, 1901, in the Phillipine Islands, during which time he performed the duties of Regimental Commissary, Ordnance Officer and Quartermaster. He was also, Treasurer of the Province of Cebu, in charge of the Department of Justice, and was Provost Marshal of the city of Cebu, P.I.

Upon returning to the United States from the Phillipine Islands in 1901, he was appointed a 1st Lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, U. S. Army, and served therein, as captain, Major, Lieut, Colonel and Colonel until he was retired from active service on November 14, 1922, as a result of disability incident to the service, after serving in the army thirty-six and one-half years.

During the World War he was assigned for duty with the 7th Division, as commander of the Ammunition Train, and was later promoted to the position of Commander of Divisional Trains, during organization of the division, and later at the front in France. He also, performed the duties of Divisional Provost Marshal, and was for a time Acting Inspector of the 6th Corps, consisting of the 7th, 88th, and 22nd Divisions, and many other separate units, with Headquarters at Liverdun, France.

Assigned to Command the 103rd Pioneer Infantry, and District D. Advance Sector, both located in the St. Mihiel section of the line, March 10, 1919. The regimental,

and other troops in the command were engaged in the general salvager of property, and demolition of dangerous explosives and the repair and construction of roads. There were about five thousand officers and men in the command.

Upon returning to the United States from France, July 19, 1919, Colonel Barry was assigned to command the Coast Defenses of New Bedford, at Fort Rodman, Mass. Early in February, 1921, owing to the reduction of the personnel of the Coast Defenses of New Bedford, he was assigned as Executive Officer of the General Reserve Depot at Schenectady, New York.

During the winter of 1897, while stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., he performed the duties of Instructor of the Chicago Light Cavalry at Chicago, Ill. He was Instructor-Inspector of the Coast Artillery.

Militia of Delaward, at Fort Dupont, Del., during the summer of 1910; and was Instructor-Inspector of the First Missouri Infantry, at Laredo, Texas, during the Mobilization of the American troops on the Texas border in 1916.

Colonel Barry participated in the Indian Wars, in Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, at various time from 1887, to 1891, and was present during the actions with the Crow Indians, near the Crow Agency, Montana, on November 5, 1887, and again with the Northern Cheyenne Indianna, near the Tongue River Agency, Montana, September 13, 1890; was engaged in the Sioux Indian Campaign during the winter of 1890 and 1891, in Montana and Dakota. He also was engaged in several expeditions after the Indian "Kid" and followers, in Arizona, from 1892 to 1895.

Participated in the Spanish-American War in Cuba, and was present at the battles of Low Gussimas, on June 24, and San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898, and was severely wounded at the latter battle by a gunshot through the left breast. He served in the Phillipine Insurrection in the Phillipine Islands, from November 1899 to June 1901, and was in action at the battle of Sudlon Mountain, Cebu, on January 9, 1900. He also participated in the World War in France, and was engaged in the Meuse-Argonne Sector, from October 9, to November 11, 1918.

Qualification in Markmanship; Marksman in 1888 and 1889; Sharpshooter from 1890 to 1896, and at other times during his service; distinguished marksman in 1893, and was continued as such during the rest of his service; pistol expert in 1912, and expert rifleman in 1916.

Competitive Medals awarded to him; Second Revolver Medal, Dept., of the Missouri, Camp Crook, Nebraska, in 1890; First Carbine Medal, Departments of the Colorado and Texas, Fort Wingate, N.M. in 1893; second Carbine Medal, at the Army Competition, Fort Sheridan, Ill., in 1893; distinguished marksman's medal, which was issued for winning three competitive medals, in 1893; second carbine medal, distinguished marksman's competition, at Fort Sheridan Ill., in 1894.

War service medals awarded to him; Indian War Medal; Spanish-American War Medal; Phillipine Insurrection Medal; World War Medal, Meuze-Argonne Sector; Mexican Border Medal, for service on the border in 1916.

Residence: Home at 4017 Ingraham St., Los Angeles, California.

Barry, David J., son of John E. and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Barry, of Wilton, New Hampshire; born in Temple, N. H., in 1893; educated in the public schools of Temple and Wilton N. H., and St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N.H.; served in the National Army during the World War, and in the Ammunition Train service, and was mustered out in 1919. After leaving the Army, he engaged in the automobile business, and was employed by Chevrolet Automobile Company in the reorganization of their service stations and sales rooms in various eastern cities, and was for sometime in charge of the Company's business in Washington, D.C. He later organized and became the senior member of the Barry-Bate Company, Inc., and acquired the Agency for the distribution of the Chevrolet products for the District of Columbia.

O'Brien, Katherine Elizabeth, daughter of George E. and Margaret A. (Barry) O'Brien, born in Winooska, Vermont, about 1885, later moved with her parents to Milford, New Hampshire, where she attended the public schools and was graduated from the Milford High School with honors. She then entered Boston College and graduated there from with honors.

Miss O'Brien was first assigned as a teacher of languages in the Wilton, N. H., High School, and later transferred to the Nashua, N. H. High School, where she taught the same subjects. Her desire for travel, however, resulted in her accepting a position with the U. S. Insular Department, as a teacher of English and other subjects, in the High Schools of Aricebo and San Juan. Porto Rico, where she taught for several years.

Having acquired a speaking knowledge of the Spanish Language, during her service in Porto Rico, she returned to the United States and entered the Yonkers, N.Y., High

School, as a teacher of Spanish, and later was appointed a teacher of Spanish and other languages in the New York City night schools.

Residence: New York City and Lakeland, Florida.

Colonel James B. (Buck Barry, born in Onslow county, North Carolina, in 1821, and moved to Texas, in 1845. He was a Texas Ranger, Indian fighter, buffalo and bear hunter, surveyor's assistant, and was a sergeant in the first Texas Mounted Rifles in the Mexican War, and was severely wounded in the battle of Monterey, Mexico, September 20-24, 1846. After the Mexican War, he served as a member of the Legislature; was a leader in the organization of the Confederate Army during the War between the States.

After the battle of Monterey, Mexico, Colonel Barry, (then a sergeant) returned to Onslow county, N.C., to visit his father and recover from the effects of his wound, married February 25, 1847, Sarah Anapolis Matticks, and shortly thereafter returned to Texas, accompanied by his wife, and her brother, William Curtis Matticks.

Note: During her residence in New York City, Miss O'Brien took some post graduate work in the Columbia University, and later took post graduate work in one of the leading Universities in Spain, in the Spanish language.

Colonel Barry wrote a very complete description of the battle of Monterey, Mexico, from which the following selections are given as of especial interest: "Upon hearing of the declaration of war against Mexico, a large body of Texans, including myself, marched from our homes to join General Zachary Taylor, who was then preparing for the assault on Palo Alto and Lesaca de La Palma. After running out of rations en route, and living on beef during most of the journey, we finally arrived at Taylor's Headquarters about ten days after the battle".

"Our contingent was formed into a regiment on the battle field of Palo Alto, and was designated as the First Texas Mounted Rifles. Jack Hays, noted Texas Ranger and Indian fighter was elected Colonel, a man by the name of Walker was elected Lieut, Colonel, and a man by the name of Zavalla was elected Major of the regiment. Colonel Hays, with eight companies of the regiment crossed the river at Matamoros and started the reconnoiter for the Mexican Army, which had fallen back after the battle of Rexaca de la Palma".

"He arrived in front of Monterey about daylight in the morning and found that the Mexican Army had concentrated there. We halted and the men and horses were resting, when suddenly a regiment of mounted Mexican lancers appeared about two hundred yards in our front. Colonel Hays quickly gave orders to dismount and prepare a defensive

position, and, in order to gain time for his men to prepare to receive the Mexicans, he read out between the lines and, speaking in excellent Spanish, challenged the Mexican Colonel to meet him in single combat".

"The Mexican Colonel rode out between the lines promptly, after removing his excess equipment, waving his saber and otherwise conducting himself in a manner to indicate his great pleasure in accepting the challenge. He rode a splendid horse and was a man of great courage and valor. As the two officers approached each other, Colonel Hays quickly pulled out his pistol and shot the Mexican, killing him instantly."

"The fight began at once, the Mexican lancers, in great numbers, charged through the American line, reformed in the rear and charged back through the line a second time, reformed in the front and again charged through for the third time, after which they withdrew. The Americans, while greatly outnumbered, lost only a few men, while the Mexicans left about eighty dead men behind them, their lances being no match for rifles and pistols in the hands of expert marksmen".

"Several Mexican batteries were located on the high points of the battle field, and were giving the Americans much trouble. Our command was ordered to capture one of these batteries, after our engagement with the lancers, and we waded across the river, flanked the battery and captured it after a hard fight, in which many of our men were killed or wounded. Upon taking the battery, its guns were used against the Mexicans".

"Colonel Hays was then ordered with his command, to capture another battery, which was located on high ground near the Bishop's Castle, and during the advance on this position, a Mexican bullet struck my pistol with great force, which in turn struck my side, breaking several ribs and shocked my lung so badly that I could breathe only with great difficulty for several months. First Lieut., Thomas Bell, of my regiment, who was a very strong man, grabbed me by the collar and dragged me into the shade of a bush where I remained until they carried me to the improvised field hospital".

"From my position at the improvised hospital, I could see practically every movement on both sides during the remainder of the battle. The Mexicans showed great courage and valor and the fighting was fierce through the streets, the houses and the house tops. It was especially severe around the Black Fort and the Castle. The Mexican

commander, General Ampudia, surrendered with his whole Army of about 10,000 men and officers early in the morning of September 24, 1846".

"Our regiment, the First Texas Mounted Rifles, belonged to the class of three months volunteers, and our period of service had expired about two weeks before the battle occurred, but some of us had traveled over six hundred miles to kill Mexicans and we refused to take our discharges until after the fight. However, the victory was so complete and there was no prospect of future immediate fighting, so we decided to accept our discharges and return home".

"I had not seen my horse since dismounting on the morning of the first day of the battle, but he was finally found and I sold him to the Artillery service for \$90.00. I then bought a Mexican pony for three dollars, paid two dollars to have him shod, and finally sold him in Carmargo for Five dollars. I then boardered a small steamer and started for home".

Referring again to the descendants of Colonel Charles Barry, whose records appear on pages 5, 50, and 57 anterior, the following additional record deals particularly with the descendants of the three brothers who came to America from Ireland in 1720 and 1732 and who seem to be identified with James, William and Charles, three of the sons of Colonel Charles Barry.

William Barry and Charles, his brother, came to Virginia about 1720; William settled there; Charles moved to Boston, took the sea and was lost at sea about 1734 or 1735. This is the tradition of the descendants in each line.

James Barry, the third brother, came to America with his only son, James Buckner Barry, in 1732. His descendants have the same tradition as to the brothers, William and Charles, and it is supported by contemporaneous records in a family Bible of the James Barry who came to America. These include the following; 1, January, 1727, James Barry and Mary Buckner married this day, 20 February A.D., 1728, born to us a son, whose name is James Buckner Barry, 20 February A.D. 1728, John has a son whose name is Thomas.

The Lord geiveth and the Lord taketh away. Mary has departed from us. (Probably his wife). Father died 1730, is the word sent by Captain Charles Barry. Colonel Barry was born May 10, 1660. He was a brave soldier and served his country well; in this year of our Lord 1732, I shall go to Virginia. There is liberty there.

The children of William Barry are three sons, John born in Ireland, 1719, who now lives in Pennsylvania; Charles Barry, born in Briginia, 1722; and Richard Barry, born in 1726, in Virginia.

December 19, 1734, word received from the Lloyds of the loss of the vessel of Captain Charles Barry and Matthew Blair. The son of Charles Barry was born in Boston, June 16, 1735. -----nephew, John, baptized this day. (the balance of the entry cannot be made out.) John is the name of the son of Captain Charles Barry.

Then follow the entries of the children of James Buckner Barry, but no dates nor is the Christain name of his wife given, and after this the record apparently has not been kept up.

These entries have a special interest as to the following matters:

1. They serve to identify the three brothers who emigrated to America as three of the sons of Colonel Charles Barry, who was born at Goldings Freehold, May 10 ,1660. These entries contain references to the father and to four sons:

The father, Colonel Charles Barry, whose death is recorded in 1773, is described as born May 10, 1660, and a brave soldier who served his country well. He appears to be clearly the same recorded by Lodge as the son of Rev. William Barry, of Killeken. The four sons mentioned of Colonel Charles Barry are: (1) John, apparently a brother of the one who wrote the entries. (2) James, who wrote the entries. (3) William evidently a brother of James. (4) Charles, clearly another brother of James; his son was the "nephew".

In the record of Lodge it appears that Charles Barry, born May 10, 1660, had six sons of whom four were named John, James, William and Charles, respectively.

11. The date of William's emigration, and the fact that he located in Virginia, are indicated. The date of emigration is fixed between 1719 and 1722, and his first son was born in Ireland 1719, and his second son in Virginia, 1722. His continued residence in Virginia is indicated by his third son being born there in 1726.

111. Confirmation of the tradition that the brother Charles had taken to the sea, and had been lost at sea, appears in the entry of December 19, 1734, that Lloyd's reported the loss of the "vessel of Captain Charles Barry and Matthew Blair".

The tradition of the descendants of the Brother Charles Barry is very definite that Charles was lost at sea at about this date. His widow in 1739 married Mathew Blair, and the inference is strong that he was the joint owner with Charles Barry of the ill-dated vessel.

Another item is that Charles Barry is designated as "Captain" in the entry as to the loss of the vessel, and in the entry as to the son John; and the earlier entry in 1730 mentions "Captain Charles Barry" as having sent word of the death of the father, "Colonel Charles Barry". The brother Charles is apparently the same "Captain" Charles Barry, and it would seem that he acquired the title as master of the vessel.

iv. The entries as to the children of the other two brothers respectively, tally exactly with the data preserved by the descendants of those brothers.

(Signed) Herbert Barry.

Barry of Ballingarry

This branch of the Barry family, according to traditions handed down through past generations, and from such records as are now available, is descended from Redmond Buoy Barry, second son of David Oge Barry, of Rahanisky, alias David Fitz David Barry Roe, third son and eventual representative of David Downey Barry Roe, Lord of Ibane, and is related to the Barrys of Rahanisky and Dundullerick, which are more fully recorded on Pages 28-38 anterior.

John Barry, of Ballingarry, county Limerick, Ireland, was born about 1765; married Margaret Casey, and had issue seven children; Richard Barry; John C. Barry; Margaret Barry; Hannah Barry; Michael C. Barry; Denis Barry, who had a twin brother, name unknown, and who died in infancy.

Richard Barry, son of John and Margaret (Casey) Barry, married Bridget Ryan in Ireland and emigrated to America in 1849, and settled in Boston, Mass. He had issue six children, John Barry; Margaret Barry; Richard Barry; Bridget Barry; Thomas Barry, who was killed in the war between the States; and James Barry.

John C. Barry, son of John and Margaret (Casey) Barry, married Bridget Wagner in Ireland and emigrated to America, in 1846, and lived in Milford, N. H., and Peterboro Falls, N.H., for short periods and finally settled on a farm in the town of Harrisville, N.H., which became the home of his whole family until his wife died, after which event he moved to Keene, N.H. He had issue seven children;

Margaret Barry; John M. Barry; Bridget Barry; Denis Barry; Michael M. Barry; Richard M. Barry; Josephine Barry.

Margaret Barry, daughter of John and Margaret (Casey) Barry, emigrated to America in 1846, and lived for a time at White Hall, N.Y., where she married James McCarthy. She finally settled in French Village, a small town near Wilton, N.H., and had issue two children; Jeremiah McCarthy and Mary Jane McCarthy.

Hannah Barry, daughter of John and Margaret (Casey) Barry, married John Hickey, in Ireland, and emigrated to America, in 1852, and settled in the Town of Wilton, N.H., on a farm. The issue from this marriage were two children; John Hickey and Hannah Hickey.

Michael C. Barry, son of John and Margaret (Casey) Barry, emigrated to America in 1847, and settled in the town of Amherst, N.H. He married, about 1859, Catherine, daughter of David and Ellen (Ryan) Herlighy, of Liscarroll, county Cork, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1849. They had issue five children; John H. Barry; Margaret A. Barry; David Barry; Ellen Mary Frances Barry; and Michael Henry Barry; whose record appears on pages 58 and 69 anterior.

Denis Barry, son of John and Margaret (Casey) Barry, emigrated to America in 1857, where he married Catherine Gill, who also emigrated to America about the same time, and settled in French Village (Near Wilton, N.H.), and had issue four children; Margaret Barry; Rose Barry; Hannah Barry, the latter two girls dying in early life; John Barry.

John Barry, son of Richard and Bridget (Ryan) Barry, of Boston, Mass., married Annie Mullen, of Boston, Mass., and had issue three children; Mary Barry; Anna Barry; the third child died in infancy unnamed.

Margaret Barry, daughter of Richard and Bridget (Ryan) Barry, of Boston, Mass., married Robert Robinson, who emigrated to America from Scotland, and had issue seven children; Margaret Robinson; Richard Robinson; Robert Robertson; Loucy Robinson; Mary Robinson; Thomas Robinson; and John Robinson, the latter and Loucy died in infancy.

Richard Barry, son of Richard and Bridget (Ryan) Barry, of Boston, Mass., married Mary Sullivan, of Boston, Mass., and there were no children resulting from this union.

Bridget Barry, daughter of Richard and Bridget (Ryan) Barry, of Boston, Mass., married James Toomey, of Boston, Mass., and had issue seven children; Nellie Toomey;

Margaret Toomey; Ambrose Toomey, who died in infancy; John Toomey, who died in infancy; James Toomey, who died in infancy; Mabelle Toomey; and Eunice Toomey.

James Barry, son of Richard and Bridget (Ryan) Barry, of Boston, Mass., married Katherine Vaughner, of Boston, Mass., and had issue four children; Margaret Barry; James Barry, who died in infancy; Nellie Barry, who died in infancy; and Florence Barry, who with Margaret are now living in California.

John M. Barry, son of John C. and Bridget (Magner) Barry, of Harrisville, N.H., married Silvie Sargent, of Harrisville, N.H., and moved to Keene, N. H., where they lived and had issue two children; Edward Barry, who succeeded his father in business and Gertrude Barry.

Margaret Barry, daughter of John C. and Bridget (Magner) Barry, Harrisville, N.H., never married, and is believed to be dead.

Bridget Barry, daughter of John C. and Bridget (Magner) Barry, of Harrisville, N.H., married Michael Fitz Gerald, who emigrated to America from Ireland, and had issue one child; Michael Fitz Gerald.

Denis Barry, son of John C. and Bridget (Magner) Barry, of Harrisville, N.H., married Margaret-----, of Hensdale, N. H., and had issue one boy (name unknown).

Richard M. Barry, son of John C. and Bridget (Magner), Barry, of Harrisville, N.H., moved to Keene, N.H., where he married and issue four children; Christine; Gertrude; Eunice; and John.

Michael M. Barry, son of John C. and Bridget (Magner) Barry, of Harrisville, N.H., was of a roving disposition, and was engaged in the testivle business. He was a very efficient foreman in the carding and spinning departments, and died of apoplexy about 1885. He was married and had one son, Perley Barry.

Josephine Barry, daughter of John C. and Bridget (Magner) Barry, of Harrisville, N.H., married Michael Mack, of Lawrence, Mass., and lived there. There was no issue from this marriage. She died early in life.

John H. Barry, son of Michael C. and Catherine (Herlihy) Barry, The family of Michael - Barry, moved from Amherst, N.H., to Greenville, about 1871, where they were engaged in the textile industry, and where the children attended public school. About 1878 the family purchased a

farm in Nelson, N.H., and lived there until about 1889, when they sold the Nelson Farm and purchased another farm in Temple, where Michael C. Barry died in 1892, and his wife died there in 1909. John H. Being the eldest son, succeeded his father on the farm, and married in 1889, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Quinn) Sullivan, of Lowell, Mass., and had issue five children; Margaret E.; Catherine Barry; David J.; Mary P. Barry, who died early in life; Daniel H., who succeeded his father on the farm.

Margaret E. Barry, daughter of Michael C. and Catherine (Herlihy) Barry, married George E. O'Brien, of Winooski, Vermont, where they lived for a time, but later moved to Milford, N.H., where she was engaged in the millinery business for a number of years. They had one child; Catherine E. O'Brien, whose record appears on page 70 anterior.

Ellen Mary Frances Barry, daughter of Michael C. and Catherine (Herlihy) Barry, of Amherst, Greenville, N.H., married Orin F. Cheney, of Springfield, and Boston, Mass., who has been employed by the U.S., Department, at Watertown, Mass., for many years. They have no children.

John Hickey, son of John and Hannah (Barry) Hickey, of Wilton, N.H., owned and lived on a farm in the town of Wilton, N.H., from the date of his arrival in America, from Ireland. He was closely identified with the affairs of his community, was for many years select man of the town, and was a member of the State Legislature. He married Mary, daughter of David and Ellen (Ryan) Herlihy, who was a sister of Catherine (Barry) Herlihy, and had issue five children; John Hickey, who died early in life; Hannah Hickey, who never married; and who died early in life; David Hickey, who moved to Boston, Mass; Nellie Hickey, who married Thomas Flynn, of Cambridge, Mass., and died early in life without issue; William Hickey, who never married, and who lived in Wilton, N.H.

Hannah Hickey, daughter of John and Hannah (Barry) Hickey, of Wilton, N.H., married Joseph Culnan, who emigrated from Ireland to America, and settled in Pine Valley, N.H., where he was employed in the textile industry, and where his children attended the public schools. They had issue seven children; Patrick Culnan; Alice Culnan; John Culnan; Joseph Culnan; Hanna H. Culnan; Catherine Culnan; William Culnan.

Margaret Barry, daughter of Denis and Catherine (Gill) Barry, of French Village and Wilton, N.H., married James Doyle, of Amherst, N.H., where they now live on a small farm, and where their children attended the public schools. They had issue five children; Lillian Doyle; Catherine Doyle; John Doyle; Laurence Doyle.

John Barry, son of Denis and Catherine (Gill) Barry, of French Village and Wilton, N.H., lived in Wilton for many years, married Bridget Quigley, of Wilton, N.H., and moved to Ashuelot, N.H., where he is employed with the State Road Department. They have no issue.

Mary Jane McCarthy, daughter of James and Margaret (Barry) McCarthy, of French Village and Wilton, N.H., married James Seton, of Milford, N.H., who was in the blacksmith business there, and who was accidentally killed in an elevator several years after his marriage. They had issue two children; Margaret L. Seton; and Marion Seton.

Jeremiah McCarthy, son of James and Margaret (Barry) McCarthy, of French Village and Wilton, N.H., was employed in the textile industry in Pine Valley, N.H., for some years, and later moved to Kentucky, where he married Lydia----, of Louisville, Ky., and after a number of years, moved back to Wilton, N.H., with his wife. They had one child, Jeremiah McCarthy, Jr.

David Hickey, son of John and Mary (Herlihy) Hickey, of Wilton, N.H., married Eva Lawler, of Chelsea, Mass., and they have one boy; David Hickey, Jr.

Margaret Barry, daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Barry, of Temple and Wilton, N.H., born about 1890, was educated in the public schools of Wilton, N.H., graduated from the Wilton High School and the State Normal School at Plymouth, N.H., and has taken ether Academic post-graduate work in the subject of teaching. She lives in Winthrop, Mass., where she is engaged in teaching the Junior High School, and is unmarried.

Catherine M. Barry, daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Barry, born about 1891, was educated in the public schools of Wilton, N.H., and for a time was engaged in the commercial industry in Boston, Mass., where she married Joseph Cronen, of Somerville, Mass., and have no issue.

Daniel M. Barry, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Sullivan) Barry, of Wilton and Temple, N.H., born about 1897, educated in the public schools of Wilton, N.H., graduate of the Wilton High School, and subsequently took a correspondence course with the New Hampshire Agricultural College, and succeeded his father on the farm. He married Catherine O'Connell, of Troy, N.Y., and they have issue at the present time (1930) two children; Mary Elizabeth and John Patrick Barry.

Referring to the record of John H. Barry, of Wilton and Temple, N.H., on page 76, anterior, the following should appear therein; From the time of taking up his residence in Temple, N.H., in 1889, he became identified with the public affairs of the town and community and was for

many years elected First Selectman of the town, and was also High Way Commissioner for the district, and was a member of the State Legislature for his district. He has now retired from business and lives in Wilton, N.H.

David Noble Barry, whose family record appears on page 52, anterior, was senior member of the Realty Firm of "David Barry & Co.," of Los Angeles, California, and was intimately identified with the movement for the sub-division and development of the most important part of the city, i.e., the Wilshire district, N.H.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Barry for his very interesting report of his travels in the British Islands, and for the views taken of the "Ancestral Haunts of the Barrys" which follows:

"On account of the pleasant family traditions about it, my wife our daughter, Helen, and I set out on a sunny afternoon in 1924 to see Manorbier Castle. From the popular seaside resort of Tenby, South Wales, we followed the high road above the seacliffs to the west for about ten miles. Turning south, we approached the village of Manorbier through a stone walled lane so narrow we were thankful that we met no other car".

"The castle stands on the lower and seaward edge of the small village. South of it the ground slopes down several hundred yards to the beach. The chatelaine of the castle, who was the mother of Lady Philips, the wife of the present owner, lived in several frankly modern stucco rooms in the northeast corner of the castle walls. She received us very graciously, jesting with us about her occupancy of the place where we should live".

"We reminded her that if all of the reputed descendants of the Barry family from the States should attempt to dwell in the old castle, it would have to be enlarged to cover its several hundred acres of estate. She told us that a few months previously two young ladies from Boston, Mass., U.S.A., named Barry, had called there".

Manorbier Castle is an imposing pile, as seen from the east, west or south, as shown by reproductions from Kodak pictures taken by us. It stands around four sides of a large court yard, with a water well in the center, safe from the enemy. Green lawns and ivy, rugged gray stone walls, green and brown pasture lands rolling in the distance and flashing blue sea, made a charming scene, and perhaps some apology for the hyperbole of Gerald de Barry, the Welsh author, youngest son of the first Barry who owned the castle, whose pen name was Giraldus Cambrensis, asleep for

seven hundred years under his effigy tomb in Manorbier Church, who showed his love for his home by describing it as the "most delightful spot on earth".

"In the northeast corner of the castle remain several turret rooms, which, with their concrete roofs and stone stairs, are still in good condition. In the south end is the dungeon, with a rusting remnant of an anchored iron ring to which prisoners are said to have been shackled; to the southeast the kitchen, with its big chimney still standing, and the chapel. Along the inner walls here and there, are indications of quarters for men at arms and family apartments. Inside and about four or five feet below the tops of the outer walls runs a sone shelf three to five feet wide, where persons could stand to repel an attack".

"Rather against protests, I walked around on this wall. No it is'nt at all dangerous. These walks, having been built before that era, have not the later refinement of an outer cornice projection, with holes at the feet of the defender through which they might throw burning oil on the besiegers. Manorbier castle, however, seems to have escaped the ravages of war. Even the old stone mill a little southeast of the castle, is in a fair state of preservation".

"It seems that Gerald's father, William did Barry first of the line in Britain, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, acquired Manorbier castle when he married Princess Angareth, its owner, the daughter of Gerald de Windsor and Princess Nesta, the daughter of Rhysap Gruffydd (Griffith), the last independent Prince of South Wales. Similarly, William De Barry's father-in-law, this same Gerald de Windsor, received as the marriage portion of his wife, Princess Nexa Carew (Carey) castle, four miles inland from Manorbier, now a romantic ruin. We visited Carew the same afternoon, and took several pictures of it. No Barry of today would marry a rich girl".

"There appears to be ground for the hope that William de Barry, the grandson of William de Barry of Manorbier, acquired and enlarged his Irish possessions by valiant fighting. To him King John, on the 21st of February, 1206, confirmed three cantreds of land in County Cork, Ireland. David de Barry, the son of the William favored by King John, was granted on September 24, 1234, a weekly market and a yearly fair at his Manor of Buttevant, County Cork. The Irish could not pronounce the French motto and battle cry of the Barrys "Boutez en Avent", (Press Forward), the best they could do being Buttevant, and Buttevant the little town remains to this day, on the main road between Cork and Dublin".

"Buttevant consists of a high street extending east from the railway station, well built for several blocks, with a few straggling houses to the north and south sides. One block south of the middle of the town stands the Barry Manor House, a large stone building of three to four stories, with circular portions at the corners, castellated battlements, and a stone terrace. From the east side of the terrace one can look down through the trees on the little river Awbeg. When we knocked at the front and side doors there was for some time no response, but finally a stern female voice (if the existence of such be admitted) answered from within, but through a barred door. We were fresh from the Blarney Stone, and after a parley we were admitted very pleasantly. The woman tenant, for such she was, explained that she and the non-resident woman owner (not a Barry) were having difficulties over the lease, and she was admitting nobody without learning the camp of the intruder".

"Up to about half a dozen years before, the interior, like the present exterior, was in a remarkably good state of preservation, but then a fire destroyed most of the interior, leaving about three habitable rooms in the southwest corner. We were told that the Manor still has about eighteen hundred acres of farm and pasture lands. From our picture of the south front one would not know the building is now a mere shell."

"A mile or two farther south, just off the hill on which Buttevant stands, we got a couple of good pictures of the ruins of the Ballybeg Priory, enlarged by David de Barry, in 1235. This David defeated the MacCarthies about 1261, in a battle near Buttevant, making good use of the battle cry. He was called by the Irish "Barrach Mor", the great Barry. He must have overworked the injunction "Press Forward", at the battle of Callan, in 1267, for he was there slain. As I drove out of Buttevant I saw a sign "John Barry" over a shop, and I wanted to stop and talk with him and see whether he resembled his probable kinmen in America, but the present head of the family objected to further tarrying, thereby, laying herself open to the charge of jealousy at what we were seeing for our side of the family. Thus it happened that I have something in anticipation for our next visit to our motto town".

"If my wife was jealous over previous revelations, imagine her state of mind at what we found in Dublin Town. Beginning with David the son of the last mentioned David, there were seven generations beginning in 1267, of Lords Barry and Viscount Buttevant".

"By 1661, a younger son, branch of the titled family, had supported the winning side at the restoration of Charles II, and its head was rewarded by being made Baron

Barry of Santry, having the previous year made Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He died about February 8, 1672, and is buried in Christ Church, Dublin (Church of England).

"We found Santry to be a village suburb of Dublin, four miles north, much the finest estate there is Santry Court, formerly the seat of Lord Barry, Baron Santry, of Santry. How nicely that bears repetition. At the gate lodge, we explained that we would like to see the estate, and received cordial permission to drive in. After a well kept road through the trees was large expanse of open lawns, the setting for a handsome red brick stone trimmed mansion. (yes Mansion) of three stories and high basement, about three hundred feet long, with wings and greenhouses".

"On explaining to the present owner, Captain Poe, a retired British Naval Officer, that it is not improbable that our ancestors once lived there, he was very interested and hospitable. He, his wife and daughters showed us the place, and insisted on our remaining for tea. He took me to his study, and told me of the buildres of the house and the Barrys. Some of the things he mentioned caused my wife to laugh derisively, even irreverently, until I suggested that our probable, or at least possible ancestor, was a younger son, and his brench went inot the ministry, Church of England, before the dire happenings I must reluctantly relate. The Captain showed me a book that told all about it, and urged me to take the book along to absorb the full horror gradually. This I did, and mailed the offending volume back to him from London. Well, here it is":

"The last Lord Barry of Santry, inheriting while young, in one year threw away about forty thousand pounds in riotous living, Dean Seift, the author of Gulliver's Travels", wrote to Lady Barry, the young man's mother, as a Dean to a member of his flock, and giving good advice, pointing out that the road the young man was traveling might soon lead to trouble. Captain Poe's book contains this correspondence". (Dean Swift was a friend of Lady Barry her son, and her late husband).

"Soon after this the young man, while drunk at an Inn near Santry, said he would kill the first person who spoke to him, and shortly after making that statement he walked into a passageway, where a man servant asked him if he wanted anything. On thus being politely addressed the drunken youngster drew his sword and ran it through the body of the unfortunate man. The victim died after lingering several weeks. Lord Barry was tried as a peer before the House of Lords, found guilty of murder, and was sentenced to be beheaded. The axe was made ready, and it is said that it is still kept near Santry. Upon the inter-

cessions of family and friends, a few days before the date fixed for the execution the King granted him his life, but canceled the title, which has not been renewed".

"The estate was sold to a neighboring family, and a few years ago was bought by Captain Poe. After this recital it was a relief to be escorted back to the drawing room and meet the Captain's charming daughters, flushed from the tennis court, and coming in for tea. Visible on the pictures we took are two tall monuments, one of the entrance front, another opposite the garden front, of the house, erected by the last Lord and his father to the memory of favorite race horses owned by them. The estate has about three hundred acres, in forest and farm."

"I carefully pointed out to my wife that our descent is supposed to be from William Barry, younger brother of the first Lord of Santry, who entered the Church as Rector of Killeeken before the heads of the family showed so strongly their opposition to prohibition. I also pointed out to her that there is no evidence at all that we are not descended from those stout hearted people, whose impression Wales and Ireland has endured through the centuries, and that this family tradition may be confirmed by records, if some member will find time and opportunity to look them up, and fill in the few documentary gaps to make complete proof of the connection between them and the descendants of those who "Pressed Forward" in the new world".

Signed

David Barry.

COPY OF LETTER FROM WILMER L. MOORE TO HIS
SISTER MRS. SEABORN WROGHT, NEE ANNA MOORE,
THEIR MOTHER EUPHEMIA BARRY WAS A SISTER OF
MY GRANDFATHER, ROBERT LINDSAY BARRY.

.....Edwin J. Barry
Box 1707,
Dallas, Texas.

SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Atlanta, Georgia,
January 4, 1930.

Mrs. Seaborn Wright,
St. Simons Island, Georgia.

My dear Anna:

It seems that Jennie Cole dug up some connection with the Barry family that knew it all. Among other things they had in their possession a miniature of the celebrated Margaret Barry. With my knowledge of the Barry family, I do not believe that they were of the miniature classification. I rather think that this part of the history is a fake. It may have been a daguerreotype, but I am not informed as to whether daguerreotypes were in existence at that period. It seems that Jennie is taking orders for photographic reproductions of this and I have ordered one of these for \$4.00. Jessie McKee has one in her possession.

I enclose photostat copy of some records in connection with Margaret Barry, thinking that this would be of some interest to you.

With much love, I am

Your affectionate brother,

(Signed) Wilmer L. Moore.

Jennie Cole, nee Fowler, is the daughter of another sister of my grandfather, Jane Barry Fowler.

FROM PHOTOSTAT OF LETTER IN POSSESSION OF MRS. SEABORN WRIGHT
OF ROME, GEORGIA, SENT RE JANUARY 27th, 1930.

.....Edwin J. Barry,
Box 1707, Dallas, Texas.

Rover, Arkansas,

February 9, 1895.

My dear Cousin:

You write me for a history of the Barry family, to which my cousin, Dr. Barry, and myself belong. To begin our grandfather, Andrew Barry, with four brothers, came from Pennsylvania about the year 1760. He, Richard and John settled in Spartanburg district, South Carolina, on Tyger River, not far south of old Nazareth Presbyterian Church, which church was organized about the year 1762, Andrew Barry had two other brothers, one of whom named Hugh, came at the same time and settled in Mecklenburg, N.C., the other, named James, settled in York district, South Carolina. Our grandfather, Andrew, had five sisters, but I think they remained in Pennsylvania. The reason they migrated to South Carolina was because some of them had been sureties on a sheriff's bond in Pennsylvania, and had it to pay, which no injured their estate that they, with some others of their Scotch-Irish neighbors, the Collins, Moores, the Caldwells, the Pedans, and others formed a colony of Presbyterians, and about the first thing they did after locating was to choose a site for old Nazareth. This they did by the one who had located farthest north commencing at a certain hour and minute, on a chosen day, to step the distance until they should meet the other. They met right where they located Nazareth church. (They did this by the one that had located the farthest north and the farthest south) Andrew Barry was the first name on that Church's record, and its elder, and since then either one of his grandsons have been an elder in that church to this day. My brother Charles is now an elder, and he and his son Richard are the only members of the Barry family living in Spartanburg. Hugh Barry, our grandfather's brother, who settled in Mecklenburg, N.C., must have been an older brother, for Richard Barry, who signed the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, was his son, and must have been of age in 1775, when he signed it. Andrew was born in 1745, and was only about thirty-one when the revolutionary war broke out. Andrew Barry was a magistrate under George III, before the war of 1776. Brother Charles now has his commission, which I often read, and which my father carefully preserved during his life time. My father preserved his sword, which he used as captain of the South Carolina Rangers during the Revolutionary War.

I often handled this sword, and it had an interesting history. The Tories had managed to get possession of the sword Governor Rutledge had furnished him, so he being a skilled blacksmith made this sword with his own hands, and used it after the Tories had ransacked his house and taken his sword Governor Rutledge recommissioned Andrew Barry captain of South Carolina Rangers at the beginning of the revolutionary war, and he served in that capacity during the whole war. He was in many battles with the Tories, who plundered the country mercilessly during the whole time the British held Charleston and Savannah. His company under General Pickens, was in the forefront in Morgans three lines of battle at the Cowpens, and he and his brother-in-law, Thomas Morre, and an Irishman, greatly distinguished themselves in that celebrated battle.

I said that our Barry family was Scotch-Irish. Many Scotch people settled in Ulster, one of the provinces of Ireland, after Cromwell's day, and held the land they occupied under a London Company or guild, and suffering unfair treatment from this company finally many of them left Ireland and came to America. It was this that brought our great-grandfather to Pennsylvania. He, like our grandfather, Andrew, his son, had five sons and daughters, but I do not remember the names of his daughters. Andrew, Richard, John, Hugh and James were the names of his sons, and whenever I find a Barry with either of these given names I am sure he is a relation. Dr. Andrew Barry Crook, when a medical student at Lexington, Ky., about the year 1935-36, was told by a classmate that if he was really a blood relation of the Barrys of South Carolina, I can guess your given name in three guesses. He said: "It is either Andrew Richard, or Hugh", thus guessing it the first guess. Andrew Barry, our grandfather, wrote a beautiful, legible proportionate hand. My father preserved much of his writing, which I often read. I could write page after page of the traditional history of our grandfather, but I am not writing a bood for you, which you do not expect, and will now tell you about Margaret Barry, nee Margaret Moore, alias the celebrated "Kate Barry", our famous grandmother.

Before beginning our grandmother Margaret's history, since reread your kind letter, find I have omitted what you wish concerning our grandparent's children. John was the oldest son. He was born about the year 1775 or earlier. I have forgotten whom he married. Charles was the second son, born in 1777. My father, Andrew, was born in August 1787, just about the time of the adoption of the United States Constitution, and died a few days before the sucession of South Carolina, December 1860. He was in the war of 1812, but never heard the report of the enemy's guns during his life. Uncle Richard was the fourth son, and

Our grandfather, came to Miss about 1840. Buried at Liberty Church

Uncle Hugh, Dr. W. H. Barry's father, was the youngest of the sons. I think our aunts came in this order: Mar, who married a Lawson and moved to North Carolina; Peggy, who married a Thomas (David) and went to Illinois about the time I was born; Katy married Jesse Crook; Violet married James Hanna, of York district, and Alice married Forest Allgood, of Laurens, S.C. I think Mary, Peggy and Katy were born between Uncle Charles and my father (Andrew II) that is, between 1777 and 1787. I would like to tell you what a brave woman Aunt Peggy Thomas's mother-in-law was during the war of 1776. She and an Irishman held a fort at Timon's old field after it had been given up by the whigs against a strong fort of British and Tories. She told the whigs that she would hold the fort and only surrender it with her life. The Irishman above mentioned remained with her. She loaded and the Irishman fired so rapidly that the enemy abandoned their efforts to take the fort. I have seen the spot where she held the fort. At another time, when the British were at Fort Ninety-Six, she, having visited their camp learned that a force the next morning at daylight would surprise the whigs camped at Cedar Springs. She mounted the horse after sunrise and as soon as she could get out of the British camp she rode to Cedar Springs, a distance of seventy miles, in time to give warning. The whigs built fires and spread their blankets and concealed themselves in the timber and waited for their surprise party. They came and charged the camp but to their surprise the whigs, having the advantage of the light of their camp fires gave them a terrible defeat. This place is only eight miles from where I was raised, and I have often passed it.

I forgot to tell you about John Barry, our grandfather's brother, who settled near old Nazareth, when Richard and our grandfather settled a little further south. Each of these brothers had a son named Richard. To distinguish them, our Uncle Richard was nicknamed "Shot-bag". Richard's son was called "Gentleman Dick" and his brother, William Taylor Barry, came to Kentucky about the time I was born, and afterwards W.T., became Jackson's postmaster general and minister to Spain.

Having told you about the male part of the Barry family, as I learned it on my father's knees and sitting at his feet, I now will tell you all I learned of him about our grandmother; Margaret Barry. She was the daughter of Charles Moore, who, I think came from Pennsylvania with or about the same time our grandfather did. He was also Scotch-Irish. I do not know how many children he had. Thomas Moore, her brother, was twenty-two years old at the time of the battle of Cowpens. He distinguished himself in that great battle. He also distinguished himself in Georgia,

with the Triggs, who were noted patriots. He, through mistake, killed his best friend in a battle near Cashville, in Spartanburg, S.C. This friend was a brother of Major Crawford. They were both members of our grandfather's company. The company was to rendezvous at the junction of the two roads. They met unexpectedly, and each mistook the other for the enemy. Thomas Moore took deliberate aim at and killed Mr. Crawford in the fight. The fight continued till our grandfather's noted dog trotted between the combatants, and seeing old Hunter, as the dog was called, they at once realized their mistake and ceased firing. Mr. Crawford's name was never mentioned afterwards in Thomas Moore's presence without bringing tears to his eyes. This Thomas Moore afterwards commanded all the South Carolina troops, stationed at Charleston, during the war of 1812, and my father was under him. He represented the old Pinckney district in congress as long as he lived. Dr. Andrew Barry Moore was another of our grandmother's brothers. I closed his eyes and helped to dress him for the coffin about the year 1852. Our grandfather's brother, Richard, married Rosa Moore, our grandmother's sister. She was the most pious and best of women I well remember her kind and loving words to me when I was a little boy. She had only one son, "Devil Dick", and one daughter, who married Colonel Isaac Smith. I will never forget "Letty", a twin daughter of hers, whom I loved in my boyhood and which was returned on her part. This may have been "puppy" love on both our parts, but it will never be forgotten by either of us. Our grandmother died before I was born, I think in the year 1820. She and her husband Andrew Barry, lie buried at Walnut Grove on Colonel Tom J. Moore's farm. She planted the grove of walnuts by dropping the walnuts in burrows laid off for the purpose. The grove is there yet and must be 100 years old. The Moore and Barry families were all buried there up till 1836. The first burial I ever attended was that of Dr. W. H. Barry's little brother, buried at that place when I was a little boy. The tombstones of all are there, speaking their silent language, but it has been very many years since I visited that sacred spot.

Margaret Barry, our grandmother, was a most remarkable woman. She knew no fear. When duty pointed, she dared to go. Where her love and affection were entered she would risk any and all dangers to guard and protect that which she loved, and those whom she loved. She was a remarkable for her piety and for her patriotism. During the war of 1776 she acted as a volunteer scout for the patriot whigs of South Carolina, and was so effective that the patriot bands were never taken by surprise. She was the idol of her husband's company of Rangers, and any one of them would have given his own life to have saved her's. After

the war, Major Crawford came to Andrew Barry and said; "It is your duty to kill Elliot, they tory, who struck Margaret Barry one cut with a whip to intimidate her and make her tell where the patriots had encamped, but if you will not, then I will kill him, for no man shall be allowed to live who struck Margaret Barry". Such was the feelings of all the patriots towards Margaret Barry. Eleven men, including our grandfather and Major Crawford then went in search for Elliot. They found him at a neighborhood gathering. So soon as they were seen approaching, Elliot fled in the house and hid under the bed. The doors were closed and after parleying with our grandfather, it was agreed that he alone, unarmed might enter the house and see Elliot with the promise that he would not kill him. He entered, the doors were again closed. Elliot came out from under the bed. At once grandfather seized a three-legged stool, with which he struck Elliot senseless to the floor. He struck only the one blow, exclaiming, "I am now satisfied, I will not take his life". When General Green, after Gate's defeat at Camden, was placed in command, he sent General Morgan into South Carolina to gather up the scattered patriots, preparatory to reclaiming South Carolina, which, after Gate's defeat and Buford's annihilation at the Wazhams, lay bleeding at the feet of the British lion. It was then that Margaret Barry, in her voluntary capacity as scout for general Morgan, hunted up the patriot bands and hurried then on to Morgan. In a short time Morgan found himself with a sufficient force, added to his little force of 400 regulars, to give battle to Tarleton at the Cowpens. To hurry up the South Carolina Rangers, she swam rivers, evaded the tories, encountered a thousand dangers, but succeeded in recruiting Morgan's little army with sufficient patriot force to bring off the best fought battle of the revolutionary war and act a time when all seemed lost to the patriot cause. So Carolina's redemption followed King's Mountain, and Yorktown followed as a result of this wondrous battle. Who knew but that Margaret Barry's prayers were answered when Broad River suddenly rose to cut off Cornwallis' pursuing army after the Cowpens. The same happened at the Catawba and the same sudden rise happened at Yadkin. Morgan made good his retreat to Orange, near Guilford courthouse. Now, my dear cousin, as I have written you a part only of the life of Margaret Barry, it is any wonder that Dr. Barry and I thank God for such a grandmother?

I hope to see you and Cousin William in the summer at your home. Tomorrow is my seventieth birthday. You must excuse pencil and paper as I have no other. Much love to you and Cousin William and family.

Affectionately,

H.T. Barry, by L.S.

P.S. I am not sure of what I said of James and Hugh Barry, of Mecklenburg, but I think it is true.

1955 CHINA

Extract of Letter sent by Edwin J. Barry, Dallas, Texas.

I am sending you some dope that may interest you for a while. When you read it chunk it in the basket.

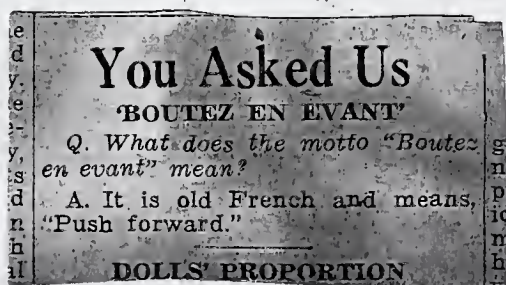
The New York papers have been advertising for the heirs of Margaret Barry, a rich woman who recently died in Dublin, Ireland. Bob saw it and went to work getting up his dope, trying to prove he was one of the heirs. He could not quite connect up and sent it to me asking that I finish it. I sent him all the dope I had, and he writes it completes the chain. Our line is from Col. Charles Barry, mentioned in Bob's papers on page 3, and all of his sons except one, namely James came to America in 1720, and settled in Virginia temporarily, then moved to the Carolinas where they settled near what is now Spartanburg, S.C. After getting settled, being good Irish Protestants, they decided to build a church. They agreed to start at sun-up Sunday morning and walk to a central point and where they met they would build the church. This old church is still in Spartanburg, S.C., known as ~~Mount Zion~~. Our line still continued down through Charles Barry, who came to the colonies, and his son Charles was a Colonel in the American army that fought the battle of Bull Pens, S.C., and my grandfather was his son, etc. I wrote Bob I thought he was on a wild chase, and if he really got anything it would be so little it would not pay for his trouble. I am led to this conclusion for the reason that my wife was one of the heirs of Benjamine Borden who settled in Virginia, being given a grant by the King. When the race played out and heirs were advertised for she sent her dope along showing she was a direct descendant of old Ben. She finally got the princely amount of "12.52. All this makes me think of what a strange mixture we are in this country. Some years ago Mrs. B. was sitting on the porch looking wistfully up at a brilliant moon. She was very quiet, and I finally asked her what she was thinking about, "What our children will be", she replied. The kids are alright, I spoke up. "Yes, but think of the strange bloods that course their veins. I am English, French and Dutch, (Borden, Sasnett and Anthony) and you are Norman, Scotch and Irish, (De Barry, McDowell and Hackett). That is the kind of stuff Americans are made of, I replied, and nobody has licked us yet. She laughed and the argument stopped.

*Nazareth
is near
at Moore
SC*

Well, this is a long one, but I hope you will not get tired. All send regards,

Sincerely yours,

Bob.



*See P 69
Richard Barry*

All South Texas Mourns Loss of Prominent Financier

ARANSAS PASS, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1936

Throngs Pack Church To Pay Final Tribute.

Amidst the setting of the most magnificent floral display ever seen in this part of South Texas, last tributes were paid to J. R. Barry by a vast throng of his sorrowing friends at the Presbyterian Church Tuesday afternoon at 3:00.

Mr. Barry, 64, in poor health for some time, was stricken seriously ill Thursday, Dec. 17th. He was rushed to a hospital in Corpus



J. R. BARRY

Christi where his condition remained very grave throughout the days, and although he put up a magnificent fight for recovery death overtook him last Monday at 4:00 p. m.

Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Francis M. Davis, Presbyterian minister. Burial was in the Aransas Pass cemetery, in accordance with Mr. Barry's wishes. He had often stated that he loved this town better than any he had ever visited in his wide travels and that it was his desire to be buried here.

Leading Financier

One of the leading industrialists and financiers of South Texas his passing marks the loss of one of the biggest men in the history of this area. He was president of the Aransas-Harbor Terminal Railway Co., and the Harbor Island Causeway Co. He owned the utility con-

A TERRIFIC LOSS (EDITORIAL)

South Texas and particularly Aransas Pass, lost one of her most valued citizens with the passing of J. R. Barry.

One of the leading financiers and industrialists of this section his death creates a void that will be felt keenly by everyone.

He was a most successful man, many of his ventures yielding him handsome returns. He had the particular vision so necessary to men who build fortunes. But that was not his outstanding trait.

He was a leader whose sincerity was never doubted. He was a man that commanded the respect of the multitudes by his marvelous character and staunch dependability.

Aransas Pass will never forget his aid in saving many industries and financial institutions from ruin during the depression. That he bought worthless paper with his own money in order that helpless bank depositors would not lose is an established fact. Men of such character deserve all the fortune that life can hold and all the respect that a community can give.

The loss felt by this community is doubly keen as it will be almost a hopeless task to find anyone who can take his place.

cern at Freer, The Jarbee Co., as well as the San Perlita Light and Power Co. Builder of the Aransas Pass power plant he formerly owned utilities here, Ingleside, and Rockport, which he sold to the Central Power and Light Co. He was also joint-owner of the Barry-Hendrix Drug at Corpus Christi.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church here, the Masonic lodge, and of the Alzafar Shrine, San Antonio.

Interesting Life Story

The story of his life reads almost like a novel. Born near Oxford, Miss., his early life is connected with that district. He graduated with high honors from University of Mississippi, at Oxford, and for two years was principal of a school there.

After this he served both the national and state governments as engineer on the construction of levees of the Mississippi deltas.

In 1898, after being refused active admittance into the Spanish-American War, the federal government placed him in charge of eradication of the yellow fever peril that was endangering the inhabitants of his home town, Oxford.

After this accomplishment he sailed for the Philippine Islands where he was chief engineer for the United States Bureau of Public Works there. He landed on our newly gained possessions April 14,

Helped Civilize Isles

While there he constructed many miles of hard surfaced roads and bridges through the almost impenetrable jungles. He built many schools and contributed greatly to the spread of civilization in those islands. He gave the city of Manila their sewage and water works that are still in active dependable service today.

A widely traveled man he visited every continent with the exception of South America and Australia. He traveled around the world twice and was planning another trip, this time to include the two continents omitted, at the time of his death.

He was married August 27, 1927, to Estelle Hendrix, Comanche, Texas. They moved to Aransas Pass the next day after the wedding and have resided here since.

Survivors include his widow, one brother, W. N. Barry of Okemah, Okla., six sisters, Mrs. D. E. Park of Putnam, Mrs. E. D. Richmond and Mrs. B. G. Leggett of Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. Rice Park of Hernando, Miss., and Mrs. R. E. Lee and Mrs. H. C. Wait of Etta, Miss.

Had Many Close Friends

Active pallbearers were Henry Patton, Arlin Yeager, Oliver Roberts, V. C. Myrick, Aransas Pass; A. M. Jarvis and Harold Yolland, Ingleside; W. C. Kelley and E. C. Blanton, of Freer.

BARRY RITES TO BE SUNDAY

Quick Election to Replace
State Senator Likely.

Oct 13 1938
A special election likely will be called for the general election day, November 8, in Okfuskee and Hughes counties to elect a successor to W. N. Barry, Okemah, state senator, who died Thursday of pneumonia and heart disease.

A special primary to nominate candidates can be held 15 days after a proclamation is issued and then the election can be held the same time voters go to the polls for the general election, it was pointed out.

James F. Berry, acting governor, declined to discuss the possibility of a special election until after funeral services for Barry at the Okemah Presbyterian church Sunday 2:30 p.m.

However, he was informed of the procedure, and it was indicated the primary likely will be November 1 and the special election November 8.

Barry went to bed with a cold Sunday and pneumonia developed. He rallied for a time but his condition had been critical for two days. Survivors include his wife, a son, W. N. Barry jr., Okemah, and two daughters, Mrs. Ralph Price of Okemah and Mrs. Harvey Powell of Holdenville.

Barry served in the house of representatives and was serving his second term in the senate. He was president of the Citizen's State bank at Okemah and was a former member of the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma. He was president of the state bankers association for two terms and served on the Oklahoma Bankers Association executive committee.



Senator W. N. Barry,

Whose rather sudden death at Okemah Thursday, October 13, brought to a close the long public career of an outstanding small town business man

1938

OKLAHOMA PERSONALITIES

A recent financial advertisement which created considerable interest in banking circles is the one published by the Citizens State Bank of Okemah in response to the last call for a statement of conditions of state and national banks.

The late Senator W. N. Barry, who has been president of this bank for the past ten years, carried in adjoining columns of

the advertisement the first statement is by the bank after he became its president and the one called for last year. The statement of ten years ago showed resources of \$328,256.79 while the current one revealed that since then they have increased to \$977,118.67. Of equal interest was the fact that the bank ten years ago had a capital stock of \$20,000 with a surplus of \$5,002.63 and that although the capital stock has remained at this figure the surplus, undivided profits and reserve has increased under Barry's directions to \$45,518.80. Deposits in the meantime have jumped from \$303,254.16 to \$911,599.87.

Senator N. W. Barry Dies In Okemah

Former Oxford Citizen Was a State Senator in His Adopted State and Widely Known Business Man

Quite a number of Lafayette citizens knew William Nicholas Barry who was born in Oxford in 1878 and left here in 1902 to take up residence in Oklahoma. Death came on October 14th at the age of sixty years after a memorable career in business, civic and political affairs in the Sooner state. Death was due to double pneumonia which followed a cold taken a few days previous.

Going to Oklahoma in the state's early days Mr. Barry was a member of Okfuskee county's first board of county commissioners, was a representative in the state legislature five terms before being elected a state senator, was twice president of the state banker's association and was a member of the association's executive committee at the time of his death, formerly was a member of the board of regents of Oklahoma university. He was president of the Citizens State Bank of Okemah and was interested in other banks and owned a great deal of business property and oil interests.

James Park, a nephew, and Mrs. H. C. Wait, a sister, drove out to Okemah last week-end to attend the funeral services.

The following is a brief obituary of Senator as taken from the Okmulgee Daily Times:

Born in Oxford, Miss., September 9, 1878, Mr. Barry came to Okemah in 1902, moved to Paden in 1906, and returned to Okemah in 1910.

Several Survive

Survivors are the widow, Mrs. Eunice Inez Barry, a son, W. N. Barry, jr., Okemah; two daughters, Mrs. Ralph Price Okemah, and Mrs. Harvey Powell, Holdenville; and six sisters, Mrs. D. E. Park, Putnam, Texas; Mrs. Elsie Park, Hernando, Miss.; Mrs. E. D. Richmond, and Mrs. B. G. Leggett, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. H. C. Wait and Mrs. R. E. Lee, Oxford, Miss.

Funeral services were held at 2:30 p. m. Sunday at the Presbyterian church with the Rev. James W. McMillan and the Rev. Graham Frazier officiating. Burial was in Highland cemetery at Okemah.

Sen. Barry was a member of the Masonic lodge, of the Knights of Pythias and of the Presbyterian church.

J. R. BARRY DIES

Barry, native of Oxford and one-time associate principal of Oxford schools, died in Corpus Christi, Texas, last Monday, December 13. Burial was made at his home in Aransas Pass, Texas.

Mr. Barry was born in Oxford and was educated in the local schools, graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1893.

After graduation he served as principal of the city schools in Senatobia, Miss., later coming back to Oxford to act as associate principal of the city schools.

After this he spent six years on the Mississippi river as a civil engineer.

In 1904 Mr. Barry left Mississippi to do government work in the Philippine Islands where he stayed, except for several trips home, until 1916.

In 1917 he moved to Aransas Pass, Texas, where he entered the utility business. At his death, Mr. Barry was president of Freer Utility Co., and president of the First State Bank and also headed the Harbor Island Transport Co.

On July 27, 1936, he was married to Miss Estelle Hendrix of Brownwood, Texas.

Mr. Barry made numerous trips to Oxford during the years he lived in Texas. He was 64 years old at the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife and by six sisters: Mrs. D. E. Park, Putnam, Texas; Mrs. Rick Park, Hernando, Texas; Mrs. E. D. Richmond, Memphis; Mrs. B. G. Liggett, Memphis; Mrs. H. C. Waits, Etta; Mrs. R. E. Lee, Etta; and by one brother, W. N. Barry, of Okemah, Oklahoma.

Mr. Barry was the uncle of James R. Park, of Oxford.

Special Vote Considered To Fill Barry's Seat

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 13. (AP) A special election may be held in Okfuskee and Hughes county Nov. 8, the same day as the general election, to name a successor to State Sen. W. N. Barry of Okemah, who died today.

Acting Gov. James E. Berry declined to discuss election details pending funeral services for the senator Sunday.

A check of the election laws showed, however, that a special primary election to nominate party candidates for the senate seat could be held 15 days after issuance of a proclamation by the governor. The final election could be held at the same time as the general election. Capitol sources indicated the special primary might be held Nov. 1.



ARANSAS PASS

ons Pay Her age To Barry's Memory

adopted in a resolution by the
Wednesday noon, the following
obituary, written and read to the
group by R. R. Rice, is the ex-
pression of that organization
mourning the death of one of their
best-beloved members:

"So live that when thy summons
comes,
To join that in-numerable cara-
van that moves,
To that mysterious realm, where
each,
Shall take his chamber in the sil-
ent halls of death.
Thou, go not like the quarry
slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon.
But with an unfaltering trust, ap-
proach thy grave like
One who wraps the draperies of
his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant
dreams."

—William Cullen Bryant.

Our friend and patriot, Lion J.
R. Barry, has passed into the
great beyond with that unfaltering
trust.

To attack surrounding obstacles
and conquer them, was one of Lion
Barry's accomplishments, and this
admirable trait brought success to
him in his undertakings, and when
I say success, I mean a rounded
out life material as well as relig-
iously.

Mr. Barry left an estate ade-
quate to care for the comforts of
his most charming and loyal wife,
for the remainder of her days.

which we hope, praise the Lord,
will be many. She stood by him
all during his fight against great
odds, for the life he held so dear,
and her loyalty and devotion to
the bitter end, may well be classed
as the brightest spot in his life.
She was brave, faithful and true.

Not only will the Lions club
miss "Uncle Jesse" but the entire
community will feel the loss. His
interest were far reaching and it is
hard to understand, why the grim
reaper should call him at a time
when he was about to realize his
ambition of a great financial suc-
cess, I am sure, in which the peo-
ple of Aransas Pass would have
shared.

He had dreams, and plans I
know, for building a modern hos-
pital for our town, in which the
facilities and comforts would have
been extended to the fortunate and
to the unfortunate alike. No great-
er gesture of good will to his
fellow man can be imagined, than
a haven of refuge when he is ill.

There isn't much that can be
said to lessen our grief at his pass-
ing, but to me, everything is im-
mortal, and nothing that is loved
can ever be lost. The memory of
good deeds and a life well spent,
will live in our hearts and be an
inspiration to those who are left
to carry on.

"Out of the abundance of the
heart, the mouth speaketh," but I
am unable to express in suitable
words the feeling of sympathy that
rests in my heart for his wife and
relatives and my deepest regret for
his seemingly untimely passing.

Max Rosenbloom held the light-
heavyweight boxing championship
of the world for six years.

Aransas Pass (Texas) Progress Says South Texas Suffers Great Loss In Death of J. R. Barry

Last week the Eagle recorded the
death of J. R. Barry, former Oxford
citizen, at his home in Aransas Pass,
Texas. The Aransas Pass Progress in
addition to carrying a long article
concerning the passing of this noted
financier, also published a front page
editorial concerning the deceased.

The following taken from the ac-
count of Mr. Barry's passing will be
of interest to his many Lafayette
county friends.

Leading Financier

One of the leading industrialists
and financiers of South Texas, his
passing marks the loss of one of
the biggest men in the history of
this area. He was president of the
Aransas-Harbor Terminal Railway
Co., and the Harbor Island Cause-
way Co. He owned the utility con-
cern at Freer, The Jarbee Co., as
well as the San Perlita Light and
Power Co. Builder of the Aransas
Pass power plant, he formerly own-
ed utilities here, Ingleside, and Rock-
port, which he sold to the Central
Power and Light Co. He was also
joint-owner of the Barry-Hendrix
Drug Co. at Corpus Christi.

He was a member of the Presby-
terian Church here, the Masonic
lodge, and of the Alzafar Shrine, San
Antonio.

Interesting Life Story

The story of his life reads almost
like a novel. Born near Oxford, Miss.,
his early life is connected with that
district. He graduated with high
honors from University of Mississippi
at Oxford, and for two years was
principal of a school there.

After this he served both the na-
tional and state governments as
engineer on the construction of levees
of the Mississippi deltas.

In 1898, after being refused ac-
tive admittance into the Spanish-
American War, the federal govern-
ment placed him in charge of erad-
ication of the yellow fever peril that
was endangering the inhabitants of
his home town, Oxford.

After this accomplishment he sail-
ed for the Philippine Islands where
he was chief engineer for the Un-
ited States Bureau of Public Works
there. He landed on our newly-
gained possessions April 14, 1904.

Helped Civilize Isles

While there he constructed many
miles of hard surfaced roads and
bridges through the almost impen-
etrable jungles. He built many
schools and contributed greatly to
the spread of civilization in those
islands. He gave the city of Man-
ila modern sewerage and water work
that are still in active dependable
service today.

A widely traveled man he visited
every continent with the exception of
South America and Australia. He
traveled around the world twice
and was planning another trip, this
time to include the two continents,
at the time of his death.

Mr. Barry left an estate adequate to care for the comforts of his most charming and loyal wife, for the remainder of her days.

Max Rosenbloom held the light-heavyweight boxing championship of the world for six years.

While there he constructed many miles of hard surfaced roads and bridges through the almost impenetrable jungles. He built many schools and contributed greatly to the spread of civilization in those islands. He gave the city of Manila modern sewerage and water work that are still in active dependable service today.

A widely traveled man he visited every continent with the exception of South America and Australia. He traveled around the world twice and was planning another trip, this time to include the two continents, at the time of his death.



Manila Bound —
J R Barry

POST CARD



CORRESPONDENCE HERE

NAME AND ADDRESS HERE

Mrs. E.D. Richmond,
Oxford,
Miss.

MRS. RICE PARK DIES

Funeral services were held in Hernando Wednesday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock for Mrs. Rice Park, 68, who died in the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. L. McIntosh, Tuesday. Rev. Greene of Hernando and Rev. J. E. Wallace of Oxford were in charge of the services. The body was brought here for interment.

Mrs. Park was a former resident of Lafayette county where she had a host of friends. Her husband, Rice Park, died about two years ago.

She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. McIntosh of Hernando; four sons, R. P. Park of Aransas Pass, Texas, Gayle Park of Iowa Park, Texas, Wade Park of Sardis and James Park of Oxford; four grandchildren, Elton and Barry McIntosh of Hernando, Frances and Mary Gale Park of Iowa Park, Texas; and five sisters, Mrs. D. E. Park, Putman, Texas, Mrs. E. D. Richmond of Memphis, Mrs. B. G. Leggett of Memphis, Mrs. H. C. Waits and Mrs. R. E. Lee of Oxford.

The HF Group

Indiana Plant

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8/10/2007

